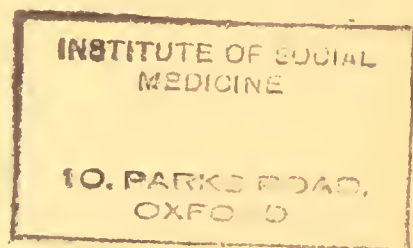


5/15/2.  
117.

THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL MEDICINE,  
10, Parks Road, Oxford.



County Borough of Ipswich.

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REPORT  
*of*  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH  
*and*  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
for the Year 1945.



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County Borough of Ipswich.

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REPORT  
*of*  
THE MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH  
*and*  
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER  
for the Year 1945.

# County Borough of Ipswich.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
ELM STREET,  
IPSWICH,  
26th August, 1946.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1945.

The statistical records are worthy of consideration and demonstrate a very satisfactory standard in spite of the many restrictions to which the community is still subject.

I desire to thank the Committees for their invaluable assistance and encouragement in dealing with the many problems which have been met, and the staff, which although depleted in numbers, has carried out its duties with satisfaction; lastly, the department officers for their help in compiling the report.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. HUNTER, M.D., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

	Page.
SECTION A.—STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.	
PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY ... ..	4
EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS ... ..	6
MEDICO-SOCIOLOGICAL DATA AND COMMENTS—	
Population ... ..	7
Births and Still Births ... ..	9
DEATHS—At the Various Age Groups; Causes, Puerperal Mortality ...	11
Infant Mortality ... ..	12
SECTION B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.	
LABORATORY FACILITIES; AMBULANCE FACILITIES; NURSING IN THE HOME; TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS; HOSPITALS; CLASSIFICATION OF CIVILIAN PATIENTS ADMITTED TO BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL, 1945; OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL DURING 1945, HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CATERING; HEALTH EDUCATION; PUBLIC ASSISTANCE DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE; INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES; MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE; NURSING HOMES ... ..	14
SECTION C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.	
WATER SUPPLY; SANITARY INSPECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT; PROGRESS OF NOTICES; SHOPS AND OFFICES; CAMPING SITES, SMOKE ABATEMENT, SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS ... ..	18
ERADICATION OF BED BUGS; SCHOOLS ... ..	23
SECTION D.—HOUSING ... ..	24
SECTION E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.	
MILK SUPPLY ... ..	25
MEAT AND OTHER FOODS ... ..	26
FOOD & DRUGS ACTS ... ..	28
FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ... ..	29
PORT OF IPSWICH ... ..	29
SECTION F.—PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES ... ..	33
PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA ... ..	34
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION ... ..	40
SCABIES ... ..	40
VENEREAL DISEASES ... ..	41
CANCER ... ..	46
PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS ... ..	48
TUBERCULOSIS—	
Notifications; Notification Rates ... ..	49
Dispensary ... ..	50
Maintenance Allowances ... ..	50
Institutional Treatment of Tuberculosis ... ..	51
APPENDIX I.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.	
MATERNITY WELFARE—	
Ante and Post Natal Clinic; Ipswich Maternity Home ... ..	52
Midwives and Maternity Nursing ... ..	53
Assistance Schemes ... ..	54
Premature Baby Scheme ... ..	54
CHILD WELFARE—	
Home Visits by Health Visitors; Infant Clinics ... ..	54
Ophthalmia Neonatorum; Infant Life Protection; Assistance Schemes; Nurseries ... ..	56
APPENDIX II.—IPSWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.	
ADMISSIONS AND CLINICAL NOTES ... ..	57
APPENDIX III.—DENTAL SURGEON'S REPORT ... ..	58
APPENDIX IV.—DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE ... ..	60
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT:—	
General ... ..	64
Dental Surgeon's Report ... ..	70
Statistical Tables ... ..	78

# COUNTY BOROUGH OF IPSWICH.

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## Public Health Officers of the Authority.

December 31st, 1945.

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### MEDICAL STAFF.

*Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer, Tuberculosis  
Officer and Superintendent, Ipswich Isolation Hospital.*

J. W. HUNTER, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Hy. D.P.H. (Durham), M.D. (Edin.).

*Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health, etc., etc.*

DORIS E. P. JOLLY, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.M.S.A., D.P.H.

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School  
Medical Officers :*

\*R. PHILPOTT, M.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.) L.R.C.P. (London).  
(and Clinical Tuberculosis Officer).  
(Resigned 31st March, 1946).

\*M. MARKOWIE, M.D., B.S. (London), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.  
(and Resident Medical Officer, Ipswich Isolation Hospital).  
(Appointed Dep. M.O.H., etc., 9th Feb., 1946).

*Medical Superintendent, Ipswich Sanatorium.*

W. F. SUTCLIFFE, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

*Venereal Diseases Officer and Dermatologist.*

S. M. LAIRD, M.D., Ch.B. (Glasgow), F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), B.Sc., D.P.H.  
Appointed 1.1.1946.

*Public Vaccinator*

H. W. FAREBROTHER, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., (London).

*Orthopædics.*

E. C. BELL JONES, M.B., B.S. (Melb.), F.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.Ch (Liverpool).

*Ear, Nose and Throat.*

K. W. MACKENZIE, F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow).

*Obstetrics.*

F. R. STANSFIELD, M.D., B.S., F.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

### DENTAL SURGEONS.

*Education and Public Health.*

A. W. T. WARD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng.). (Resigned 31.12.45).

\*R. CUTHILL, L.D.S. (U. Liverpool).

*Temporary Assistant Dental Surgeon.*

KATHERINE L. HARRIES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas.)

\* Serving in H.M. Forces. Temporary Officers appointed in place.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY—continued.

**OTHER OFFICERS (Whole Time).***Chief Sanitary Inspector.*

H. L. BATY. 1, 2.

*District Sanitary Inspectors.*

G. ELLISON. 1, 2.    L. J. MASSAM. 1, 2.    \*W. L. BROWN. 1, 2.  
 T. S. ELLIS. 1, 2.    A. STUBBS. 1, 2.    \*A. E. INNES. 1, 2.  
 \*H. T. PIZZHEY, 1, 2. (Resigned 16.1.45).

*Superintendent Health Visitor.*

Miss H. DOLAN. 3, 4, 5. (Commenced 21.5.45).

*Health Visitors.*

Miss F. M. CROSS. 3, 4, 5.	Miss M. H. WILLIAMSON. 3, 4, 5.
„ M. SPRINGETT. 3, 4, 5. (Resigned 26.11.45).	„ E. T. CONWAY. 3, 4, 5.
„ L. COOKE. 3, 4, 5. (Resigned 24.2.45).	„ E. M. LEAHY. 3, 4, 5. (Resigned 5.2.46).
„ D. MACINTOSH. 3, 4, 5. (Resigned 24.2.45).	„ I. G. HORSMAN. 3, 4, 5.
	„ M. E. WALLER. 3, 4, 5.

*Matron, Ipswich Borough General Hospital.*

Miss E. GREAVES, 3, 4.

*Matron, Isolation Hospital.*

Miss R. WHITTAKER. 3, 4, 6. (Resigned 23.4.45).

Miss C. MELIA. 3, 6. (Commenced 17.6.45).

*Supervisor of Midwives.*

Miss M. D. DOWN. 3, 4, 7.

*Municipal Midwives.*

Miss H. M. MAUN. 3, 4.	Miss M. J. O'MAHONY, 3, 4.
„ C. E. CURRAN. 3, 4.	„ E. M. TURNER, 3, 4. (Resigned 5.3.46).
„ H. M. MOORE. 3, 4.	„ G. J. RAWLINS, 3, 4.
„ F. R. PANNIFER. 3, 4.	„ R. L. LARTER.
„ F. M. FROST. 3, 4.	Mrs. J. E. WEEDON (Resigned 30.6.46).
*„ M. SIMMONS, 3, 4.	

*Chief Clerk.*

H. J. WALTON, 1.

**Part Time.***Public Analyst.*

W. LINCOLNE SUTTON, F.I.C.

*Vaccination Officer.*

Ipswich District, S. JAMES.

*Matron, Maternity Home.*

Miss M. BLYTH, 3, 4, 5.

1.—Sanitary Inspectors Certificate R.S. Institute.    3 —State Registered Nurse.  
 2.—Meat Inspectors Certificate.    do.    4 —State Certified Midwife  
      5 —Health Visitors Certificate R.S.I.  
      6 —State Registered Fever Nurse.  
      7.—Midwives Teachers Certificate  
      •(Serving in H.M. Forces).

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR 1945.

Relating to the net births and deaths after correction for inward and outward transfers as furnished by the Registrar-General.

Estimated Civilian Population ... 88,920

		Total.	M.	F.	
LIVE BIRTHS	Legitimate	1,535	847	688	} Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 20.1
"	Illegitimate	251	134	117	
Total	...	1,786	981	805	

STILLBIRTHS	Legitimate	51	23	23	} Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, 31.9
"	Illegitimate	8	6	2	
Total	...	59	34	25	

DEATHS (Civilians)	...	1,108	572	536	} Death-rate per 1,000 of the estimated civilian population 12.5.
--------------------	-----	-------	-----	-----	--

Deaths from puerperal causes:—

	Deaths.	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
Puerperal Sepsis	...	—
Other Maternal causes	...	—
Total...	...	—

Death-rate of Infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	32
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	33
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	27

			Males.	Females.	Total.
Deaths from	Cancer (all ages) ...	...	93	89	182
„	Measles (all ages) ...	...	—	—	—
„	Whooping Cough (all ages)		—	—	—
„	Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	...	3	—	3
„	Diphtheria (all ages) ...	...	2	—	2



## MEDICO-SOCIOLOGICAL DATA AND COMMENTS. POPULATION.

Although we are still far from the normal pre-war equilibrium as regards demographical data, it may be wise to introduce gradually into these post-war Annual Reports certain of the pre-war tables and commentaries.

It will require at least another two or three years before we venture to re-examine our population and fertility trends with even a pretence to accuracy. The estimated civilian population, as given by the Registrar General, is 88,920. This figure agrees closely with that supplied by the Food Office of this area which produced a population estimate of 88,600 on June 30th, 1945. Both these estimates represent our population, minus those persons away on war service or in war industries in different parts of the country.

The last reliable Registrar General estimate of population was for the middle of 1939, viz.: 96,770. This was based as all Registrar General estimates are, on the previous Census of 1931, viz.: 87,502, and also on the natural increase of births and deaths in the interim as well as the difference between immigration and emigration. The estimate at the end of September, 1939, i.e., the date of the National Registration, was on similar grounds calculated to be 97,075. The influx of evacuees from London on the outbreak of war, as well as the embodiment of the Territorial Army and the entry into the Armed Forces of volunteers in the first month of the war, would naturally alter this estimate.

The Statistics of Population, based on the National Register and compiled from the special enumeration made by the Registrar General on the 29th September, 1939, are now to hand and throw some interesting sidelights on the population of this town at that time. Returns were not made for persons in His Majesty's Armed Forces, nor for those on the Mercantile Marine Register. The following extracts from these statistics must be read with these exceptions in mind, as well as the state of flux of the population at that time. However, some most interesting facts have emerged and will be seen by examination of the following Tables pertaining to the County Borough of Ipswich.

Table I. shows the basic population ascertained by the 1931 Census and once again by the National Register in 1939 (civilians only). The increase from the Registrar General's estimates of residents for mid 1938 of 95,070 to that of the National Register census in September, 1939 of 99,634, is partly accounted for by the fact that Ipswich became a reception area in the month of September, 1939 for evacuees from parts of East London. Many of the latter, however, returned before the actual date of the Registration census. The increase of 12,065 persons (8,065 of whom were females) between 1931 and 1939 should be noted; this represents a percentage increase on the 1931 population of 13.8 for persons and 17.4 for females only.

Table II. gives a most valuable analysis of the population by sexes, year of birth, and ages in quinquennial periods, as well as by

TABLE 1.  
POPULATION AND ACREAGE.

Acreage (Land and Inland Water).	POPULATION.						Increase or Decrease (—), 1931-1939.					
	National Register, 1939. (Civilians only).			Mid 1938 Registrar General's Estimate (Residents)			Census, 1931.			Numbers.		Percentage of 1931 Population.
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Persons	Females only		
8,746	99,634	45,317	54,317	95,070	87,569	41,317	46,252	12,065	8,065	13.8	17.4	

TABLE II.  
POPULATION BY SEX, YEAR OF BIRTH (AND AGE) AND MARITAL CONDITION.

Marital Condition.	Year of Birth (and Age).									Total.	
	1935 & after Under 4½	1925-34 4½-14½	1920-24 14½-19½	1915-19 19½-24½	1905-14 24½-34½	1895- 1904 34½-44½	1885-94 44½-54½	1875-84 54½-64½	1874 & earlier Over 64½		
All conditions.	Males	3,568	9,007	3,383	2,373	6,925	6,138	5,347	4,580	3,996	45,317
	Females	3,422	8,833	4,722	3,895	8,562	7,620	6,358	5,244	5,661	54,317
Single.	Males	3,568	9,007	3,365	1,979	2,158	816	469	392	305	22,059
	Females	3,422	8,833	4,580	2,699	2,328	1,390	971	826	972	26,021
Married	Males	—	—	18	392	4,742	5,236	4,676	3,796	2,618	21,478
	Females	—	—	142	1,193	6,172	5,972	4,765	3,388	2,117	23,749
Widowed and Divorced.	Males	—	—	—	2	25	86	202	392	1,073	1,780
	Females	—	—	—	3	62	258	622	1,030	2,572	4,547

marital condition, i.e., single, married, widowed and divorced. It should be noted that there were some 9,000 more females than males.

### BIRTHS.

A total of 1,786 live births were registered in Ipswich in 1945, as compared with 1,774 in the previous year. This represents a birth rate per thousand of the estimated civil population of 20.1. This rate, compared with the pre-war rate of 15.4 in the year preceding the war, is obviously weighted to the advantage of the birth rate owing to the absence of some 10,000 of our normal population which would form the denominator of the ratio. However, on comparing the actual number of live births we find there were 1,459 in 1938, as against 1,786 in the year under consideration, thus showing an actual rise. The number of illegitimate births in 1938 was 59, compared with 251 this year.

### STILL-BIRTHS.

There were a total of 59 still-births, giving a rate per thousand of the total births of 31.9. This rise of the still-birth rate from the previous rate of 26.8 gives rise for some concern, particularly when it will be seen that the deaths from congenital malformations, birth injuries and infantile diseases have risen from 18 in 1944 to 24 in 1945.

We are only on the verge of understanding the complex phenomena which govern the relationships between the mother and the unborn infant, and it is apparent that the strain of war-time existence, the multitude of worries, the diminution and monotony of diet, have undoubtedly contributed to this increase in still-births and neonatal mortality.

Consideration of the graph inserted below under the heading of "Infant Mortality" will show that the still-birth rate, which has only been registerable since 1927, shows a definite but slight decrease in trend. The curve actually fluctuates between four definite rises and falls in the last twenty years from a maximum of 46 per thousand to a minimum of 26 per thousand (the latter in 1940). This year's rate appears to be at the peak of a small fluctuation.

### ANALYSIS.

#### (1) GENERAL.

Total Number.	Illegitimate.	Rate per 1,000.
59	8	31.9

#### (2) SEX.

Males.	Females.
34	25

## (3) MATURITY.

Full Term.	Premature.	Not Stated.
24	27	8

## (4) PLACE IN FAMILY.

1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th
23	16	7	3	0	0	1	1	1	1

Not stated—6.

A surprisingly high rate for 2nd and 3rd children is shown here.

## (5) ANTE-NATAL SUPERVISION.

Doctor.	Municipal Clinic.	No Ante-natal Care.
30	26	3

## (6) PLACE OF BIRTH.

Place.		Cases delivered.	Still-births.
Hospital.	East Suffolk Hospital	71	11
	Borough General Hospital	139	19
Maternity Homes.	Municipal Maternity Home	434	3
	Other Maternity Homes	116	3
Domiciliary.	Doctors Booked cases	362	12
	Midwives' Booked cases	696	9

## (7) ASSOCIATED CONDITIONS.

Maternal Abnormalities.	Foetal Abnormalities.	Difficult Labour.	No obvious cause.
24	6	11	20

(a) *Maternal Abnormalities*:—

Toxaemia, 13. Antepartum haemorrhage, 9. Other Diseases, 3.

(b) *Foetal Abnormalities*:—

Anencephaly, 3. Hydrocephalus and Spina bifida, 3.

## DEATHS.

The following Table shows the crude death rates recorded for Ipswich by age groups. The total deaths registered—1,108—represent a death rate per thousand of the population of 12.5, compared with 12.2 in 1944 and 11.4 for England and Wales, and 13.5 for other County Boroughs and great towns.

## DEATHS AT THE VARIOUS AGE GROUPS DURING 1945.

	Under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	Total all ages
Males	40	7	6	51	168	300	572
Females	18	5	3	43	112	355	536
Persons	58	12	9	94	280	655	1108

## DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES, 1945.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Males	Females	Total
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever ...	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	2	—	2
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	28	19	47
Other Tuberculosis ...	5	—	5
Syphilis ...	7	—	7
Influenza ...	2	1	3
Measles ...	—	—	—
Ac. Poliomyel. and Polio Enceph. ...	—	—	—
Ac. Inf. Enceph. ...	2	—	2
Cancer ...	93	89	182
Diabetes ...	3	8	11
Cerebral Haemorrhage, etc. ...	41	69	110
Heart Disease ...	150	178	328
Other Circulatory Diseases ...	27	14	41
Bronchitis ...	32	29	61
Pneumonia (all forms) ...	32	23	55
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	5	9	14
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum ...	11	3	14
Diarrhoea, under 2 years ...	3	—	3
Appendicitis ...	5	1	6
Other Digestive Diseases ...	9	11	20
Nephritis ...	13	11	24
Puerperal Sepsis ...	—	—	—
Other Maternal Causes ...	—	—	—
Premature Birth ...	10	6	16
Con. Mil., Birth Inj., Infant Dis. ...	18	6	24
Suicide ...	10	3	13
Road Traffic Accidents ...	5	2	7
Other Violent Causes ...	19	13	32
All Other Causes ...	40	41	81
TOTAL ALL CAUSES ...	572	536	1,108



The deaths from all causes are shown in the above Table under the headings given in the new Abridged List of Causes, as used in England and Wales. The classification of some deaths is modified in the light of fuller information obtained from the certifying practitioner in response to certain enquiries.

It will be noted that two deaths occurred from diphtheria in December, 1945. These were at the height of an epidemic and occurred in *non-immunised* children (see also below under 'Diphtheria Immunisation').

There was an increase in the number of deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis, viz. 47, as compared with 42 in the previous year, but there was a fall in non-respiratory tuberculosis from 11 to 5.

The deaths from cancer continue to mount, and rose from 168 last year to 182 this year. Similarly, the deaths from bronchitis and pneumonia rose from 53 and 44 to 61 and 55 respectively. The number of deaths by suicide have doubled from 7 to 13, while those from road traffic accidents have dropped from 10 to 7.

#### PUERPERAL MORTALITY.

It is gratifying to note that there were no deaths from Puerperal Sepsis, nor from any other maternal causes, in the year under consideration, thus producing a record for the Borough. This remarkable record of the complete absence of deaths associated with child-rearing, is a tribute to the preventive work done in the town, both by the Health Department, midwives and the doctors, and all can be justly proud of this year.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

From the graph it will be seen that there has been a remarkable drop in mortality rates in infants under one year of age since 1911. The Ipswich rate has dropped from a maximum of 112 down to 32.4 this year, which has only been improved upon in the year 1935. The national figures have dropped from 130 to 46.

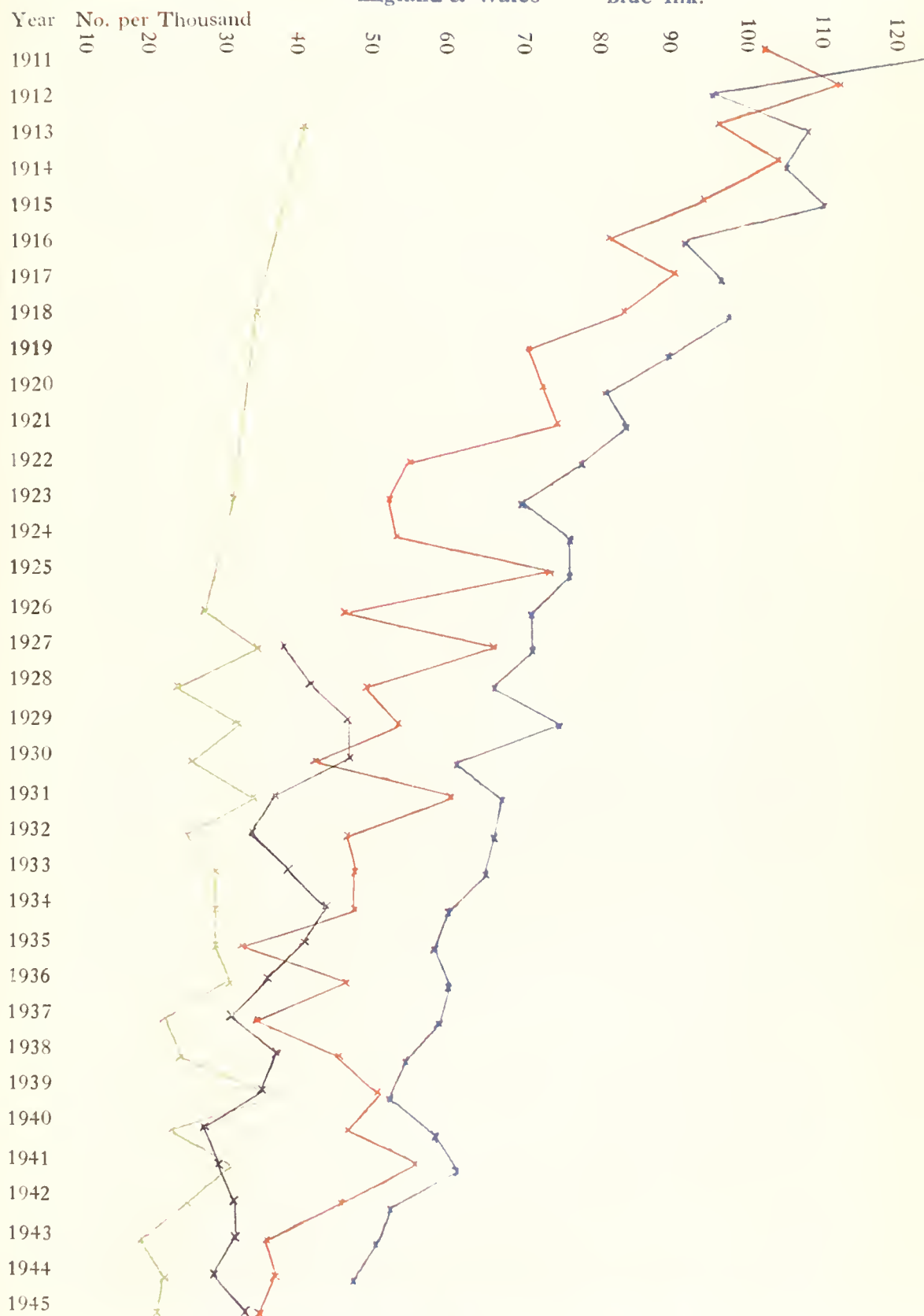
It is most interesting to compare the figure in this last year of the 1939-45 war with that in 1917, which was 90, and that in 1918, which was 83. Again we can be justly proud of this remarkable drop in one of the most sensitive indices of health in any community. Thus, in spite of two world wars, Ipswich has undoubtedly waged a great victory in reducing the number of victims in a war which is constantly with us. The work contributed by the various services provided in the Health Department has undoubtedly assisted in this victory.

Under this heading, we must certainly include Day Nurseries whose services have proved invaluable to the community, not only with regard to the children who were cared for, but also by their educational value to the community at large.

# INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES.

Ipswich - Red Ink

England & Wales - Blue Ink.



Still Birth Rate (Ipswich) - Violet Ink

Still Birth Rate (Ipswich) - Violet Ink





## ANALYSIS OF INFANT MORTALITY, 1945.

(1) Neonatal Deaths.	(2) Deaths over 1 month.	Total Infant Deaths.
34	24	58

## (1) NEONATAL—OR DEATHS UNDER 1 MONTH.

The causes are as follows:—

Prematurity.	Malformations.	Erythroblastosis	Birth Injury.	Pneumonia.
19	8	3	3	1

Malformations.		
Congenital Heart.	Hydrocephalus & Spina Bifida.	Renal Defect.
2	5	1

It is to be noted that there was only one death from infections in the neonatal group, and all the other cases show a close relation to those associated with still-birth. It seems likely that the ante and post-natal loss of foetal life have common causes possibly connected with maternal conditions. There is a fertile field for further research here.

## (2) DEATHS OF INFANTS OVER 1 MONTH.

*Age at death:—*

Under 2 mths.	3 mths.	4 mths.	5 mths.	6 mths.	7 mths.	8 mths.	9 mths.	10 mths.	11 mths.	12 mths.
1	4	3	6	2	2	1	1	0	2	2

*Sex:—*

Males.	Females.
16	8

*Cause of Deaths:—*

Group Cause.	Specific Cause.	Total.
Infections.	Pneumonia ... 13	16
	Gastro Enteritis ... 2	
	Tuberculosis ... 1	
Congenital Defects.	Cerebral ... ... 2	4
	Heart ... ... 1	
	Pyloric ... ... 1	
Accident.		3
Marasmus		1

Infections then take by far the heaviest toll of infant lives between one and twelve months. Here both environment and nutrition undoubtedly play a part and it may not be without significance that it was found that in only 3 of 15 of the deaths from infection was the infant breast fed.

There appears to be little need to stress the startling difference in the experience between those infants who are reared on the breast and those who are fed artificially. While it is not possible to substantiate this impression with numbers and figures, this is the considered opinion of all the experts in child welfare work.

## SECTION B.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.****1.—STAFF.**

See beginning of Report.

**2.—LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

A very complete service is available at the following (1) East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, (2) Emergency Public Health Laboratory, County Hall, Ipswich, (3) Emergency Medical Services Pathological Laboratory, Borough General Hospital.

**3.—AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**

The services available remained the same as in previous years. The C.D. Ambulance Service assisted as in other war years: Consideration is being given now to the post-war Ambulance Service for the Borough in the light of the National Health Service Bill, 1946.

**4.—NURSING IN THE HOME.**

The valuable work of the Ipswich Nurses' Home continued throughout 1945.

## 5.—TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

All Centres and Clinics functioned throughout the year, as well as war-time conditions as to staffs, etc., permitted.

## 6.—HOSPITALS.

The Hospitals as given in the 1939 Report were available for the treatment of patients during 1945 except that in a few instances reservations were placed upon them in connection with Government Schemes.

Borough General Hospital Statistics are given below:—

	Males.	Females.	Persons.	1944.
No. in Hospital on 1st January, 1945	134	83	217	238
Admissions during the year ...	2,119	1,705	3,824	3,302
<b>Total treated</b> ...	<b>2,253</b>	<b>1,788</b>	<b>4,041</b>	<b>3,540</b>
Discharges during the year ...	1,943	1,519	3,462	2,983
Deaths during the year ...	196	165	361	340
Remaining on 31st December, 1945	114	104	218	217

Service cases are included in above figures.

The figures for 1945 are higher than those for 1944 and show an increase of 16% in the admission rate.

## SUMMARY OF CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES OF ALL CIVILIAN PATIENTS ADMITTED TO BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL DURING 1945.

Infective and Parasitic Diseases	106	Pregnancy, Childbirth and their	
Neoplasms ...	179	Complications ...	240
General Diseases ...	44	Diseases of the Skin and Cel-	
Diseases of the Blood, Blood-		lular Tissue ...	89
forming Organs and Lymphoid		Diseases of the Bones and	
Tissue ...	25	Organs of Movement ...	48
Diseases of the Nervous System		Congenital Malformations ...	13
and Sense Organs ...	126	Diseases Peculiar to the First	
Diseases of the Circulatory		Year of Life ...	31
System ...	251	Ill-defined Conditions and	
Diseases of the Respiratory		Symptoms ...	119
System ...	189	Injuries and Acute Poisoning	166
Diseases of the Digestive			
System ...	82		
Diseases of the Genito-			
Urinary System and Breast	210		
			<hr/> Total 2,718 <hr/>

## OPERATIONS PERFORMED AT THE BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL, IPSWICH, DURING 1945.

Operations on the Breast ...	15	Operations on the Kidney and Ureter ...	72
Operations on Bones ...	52	Operations on the Male Genital Organs ...	42
Operations on the Joints ...	58	Gynaecological Operations ...	130
Amputations of Upper Limb	6	Miscellaneous Operations in Gynaecology ...	56
Amputations of Lower Limb	9	Neurosurgical Operations ...	2
Operations on the Nose and Accessory Air Sinuses ...	524	Operations on Skin and Subcutaneous Tissues ...	145
Operations on the Thorax ...	19	Eye Operations ...	—
Operations on the Mouth ...	—	Miscellaneous Operations, including redressings, examinations, etc. ...	228
Operations on the Stomach ...	28		
Operations on the Intestines, Rectum and Anus ...	261		
Operations on the Biliary Tract	16		
Hernioplasty and Fascia Grafts	116		
Gland Operations ...	29		
Cyst Operations ...	37		
		Total	1,845

## BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

### I.—GENERAL PICTURE OF INCREASING COMMITMENTS.

Since the appropriation of this hospital by the Public Health Committee in 1938 and the impetus brought about in its development by integration within the Emergency Medical Service and the Emergency Hospital Service, the picture has been one of progress. This is shown clearly in Table I.

TABLE I.

Year.	Total Admissions.	Total Civilian Admissions.	Admissions from Heathfields.	Transfers to Heathfields.
1938 (9 mths.)	855	855	172	—
1939	1,455	1,368	275	258
1940	2,301	1,821	207	193
1941	2,558	1,516	107	140
1942	2,522	1,401	132	160
1943	3,310	1,830	129	158
1944	3,302	2,014	90	82
1945	3,822	2,727	106	104

As pointed out elsewhere, the Service commitments during the war years rendered the number of admissions from the Infirm Wards at Heathfields a fluctuating number. Further, there has been a decided increase in the numbers admitted from East Suffolk Hospital, while the evacuation of many of the older inmates in the earlier war years may well have contributed to the fall in the admissions from Heathfields in 1941 and 1944.

## II.—COMMITMENTS RE OLDER AGE GROUPS.

Coincident with the increasing number of admissions to the Borough General Hospital brought out in Table I. above, there has been a corresponding increase, but even more marked, in admissions of the older people. This is clearly brought out in Table II. where the age distribution, below 55 years and over 55 years, is shown for both sexes for the years 1944 and 1945. Unfortunately, a complete picture of admissions by age groups since the establishment of the Borough General Hospital in 1938 is not yet available. However, there are sufficient figures in Table II. to render obvious the fact that the Public Health Department, through the Borough General Hospital, has more than coped with the hospitalisation of the aged sick in Ipswich in recent years.

TABLE II.

	Below 55 yrs.		Over 55 yrs.		Total (all ages).		
	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Males	Fe-males	Both Sexes
1944.							
(a) Total Admissions	524	893	273	315	797	1,208	2,005
(b) East Suffolk Hospital Transfers	350	513	98	116	448	629	1,077
1945.							
(a) Total Admissions	765	1,214	388	350	1,153	1,564	2,717
(b) East Suffolk Hospital Transfers	322	541	186	138	512	679	1,191

Thus, it may be deduced that the admissions from Heathfields shown in Table I. are more apparent than real in so far as they do not show the true number of admissions of the older age groups of all classes who have actually been admitted to the Borough General Hospital, either directly from their homes or via the East Suffolk Hospital.

## III.—PROBLEM OF ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION.

The opening of the two new wards at the Hospital will improve the total beddage available and temporarily increase the maternity accommodation and will almost certainly ease the hospital commitments and thus enable more cases of illness requiring long stay to be admitted.

## 7.—HOSPITAL AND INSTITUTIONAL CATERING.

The Council approved the appointment of a Domestic Supervisor on the Staff of the Health Department, and Miss F. S. Leben, B.sc., Dipl. in Dietetics, was appointed on 29th January, 1945. Following this appointment a Catering Sub-Committee was set up in each of the

hospitals, consisting of various officers responsible for the meals service and a representative of the Medical Staff, such Committees existing at the Borough General Hospital, Isolation Hospital and the Sanatorium. They meet at least once in every 8-week rationing period and discuss the many factors involved as to staffing, equipment, provisions, menus and cooking, and the service of meals. There has been a decided improvement in the menus and a definite elimination of waste.

In addition, Miss Leben is available for lecturing in the Training Schools at the hospitals on diet and disease and a Special Course has been set up in conjunction with the Education Department for a Certificate in Nutrition issued by the Royal Sanitary Institute.

### 8.—HEALTH EDUCATION.

National propaganda by the Central Council for Health Education and Ministry of Health, has been supplemented by local effort in several ways, but no large schemes were undertaken during the year

### 9.—DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

Continued in operation throughout the year. See summary at the end of Appendix IV.

### 10.—INSTITUTIONAL PROVISION FOR THE CARE OF MENTAL DEFECTIVES.

Nothing exceptional upon which to comment.

### 11.—MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

An abridged summary of the work done in this section during 1945 will be found in Appendix I.

### 12.—NURSING HOMES.

No new Homes were registered during the year.

## SECTION C.

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

#### 1.—WATER SUPPLY.

##### (i) *Supplies Statistics.*

The Water Supply for the whole of Ipswich has been in every way satisfactory as regards quality. The total quantity of water pumped during the year is estimated at 1,217,217,000 gallons, against 1,170,838,000 in the previous year, showing an increase of



46,379,000 gallons. The greatest quantity of water consumed for one week during the year amounted to 26,532,000 gallons and represented 87.7% of the calculated yield of the bores at the three stations. A new bore has been sunk at Belstead to a depth of 306 feet, water being reached at 41.6 feet. Further test pumping is being arranged by the Borough Engineer.

During the year, 82 samples of water were examined by the Public Analyst, 79 being from the town's supplies, and 3 from private wells.

(ii) *Purity.*

There is a piped supply for the town and regularly monthly bacteriological examinations are carried out on the raw water and have, in all cases, maintained a high standard of purity. All supplies continue to be chlorinated and have maintained equally high chemical standards of purity.

(iii) *Plumbo Solvency.*

None of the Ipswich waters are plumbo solvent.

(iv) *Potential Contamination.*

Routine bacteriological tests have been instituted for all water-works employees but no carrier conditions have been discovered.

I am indebted for much of the above statistical information to Mr. Edward McLauchlan, M.Inst.C.E., M.Inst.M.Cy.E., Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer.

## 2.—RIVERS AND STREAMS.

There are two Rivers, viz.:—River Gipping and River Orwell, within the area of the Local Authority. The Gipping is a fresh water stream discharging into the Orwell, which is a tidal river.

Inspections during the year have not revealed any necessity to take action to check pollution.

## 3.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

All premises are served by water closets except those on the outskirts and unsewered parts of the Borough.

## 4.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

Mr. H. L. Baty, Chief Sanitary Inspector, reports as follows:—

Analysis of Inspections.	1945
Private Houses ... .. 3,607 Houses visited or measured for "Permitted Number" 22 Van Dwellings ... .. 9 Common Lodging Houses ... .. 9 Houses with reference to application for Council Houses 43 Damp Houses ... .. 173 Overcrowded Houses ... .. 38 Verminous Houses ... .. 391	
Total Inspections of Housing conditions ...	3,996
Slaughter-houses ... .. 1,047 Butchers' Shops ... .. 107 Cowsheds ... .. 36 Dairies and Shops Selling Milk ... .. 171 Bakehouses ... .. 116 Ice Cream Premises ... .. 17 Fried Fish Shops ... .. 36 Cafés and Restaurants ... .. 32 Wholesale Food Warehouses ... .. 122 Miscellaneous Food Premises ... .. 251	
Total Inspections with reference to Food ...	1,935
Visits after Infectious Diseases ... .. 384 Shops ... .. 71 Factories (Power and Non-power) ... .. 52 Schools ... .. 76 Places of Entertainment ... .. 3	



Analysis of Inspections— <i>continued.</i>				1945
Offensive Trade Premises	...	...	...	4
Complaints Investigated	...	...	...	1,011
Visits <i>re</i> Works in Progress and Completed	...	...	...	937
Interviews at Office	...	...	...	1,742
Port Sanitary Work	...	...	...	19
Offices	...	...	...	8
Miscellaneous Inspections	...	...	...	340
Total of other Inspections				4,647
Total Inspections made during the year				10,578

Analysis of Work Carried Out.				1945
Drains inspected	...	...	...	288
Drains smoke tested	...	...	...	188
Drains water tested	...	...	...	19
Drains reconstructed	...	...	...	11
Drains repaired	...	...	...	22
Drains unblocked and cleansed	...	...	...	89
Inspection chambers provided	...	...	...	8
New water-closets provided	...	...	...	16
New sinks and waste pipes provided	...	...	...	13
Water-closets cleansed	...	...	...	4
Water-closets repaired	...	...	...	22
Water-closet cisterns repaired	...	...	...	8
Lavatory basins provided	...	...	...	2
New water-closet pans provided	...	...	...	30
New drains provided	...	...	...	37
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	4
Cesspools cleansed	...	...	...	8
Total Drainage Works carried out				699

Analysis of Work Carried Out— <i>continued.</i>	1945
Chimney stacks repaired ... ..	14
Roofs repaired ... ..	55
Eaves-gutters repaired or renewed ... ..	32
Rain water pipes repaired or renewed ... ..	8
Brickwork repointed ... ..	6
Dampness remedied ... ..	3
Yards re-paved or yard pavings repaired ... ..	2
New floors provided ... ..	7
Walls cement rendered ... ..	7
Floors repaired ... ..	18
Scullery floors concreted ... ..	—
Ceiling plaster repaired ... ..	40
Wall plaster repaired ... ..	22
New fireplaces provided ... ..	2
Fire grates repaired ... ..	8
Coppers repaired ... ..	14
Sash-cords renewed ... ..	11
Windows repaired ... ..	15
Doors repaired ... ..	6
Ash Bins provided ... ..	25
Lighting improved ... ..	1
Miscellaneous repairs ... ..	5
Total works carried out to Houses ... ..	301
Premises limewashed ... ..	7
Dirty houses cleansed ... ..	4
Removals of manure ... ..	7
Removals of refuse ... ..	9
Sulphur dioxide fumigations ... ..	87
Liquid insecticide treatments ... ..	76
Total of other works carried out ... ..	190
Total works carried out during the year ... ..	1,190

## PROGRESS OF NOTICES.

Preliminary Notices Served	...	...	...	...	247
Preliminary Notices Completed		...	...	...	208
Statutory Notices Served	...	...	...	...	—
Statutory Notices Completed	...	...	...	...	—

## SHOPS AND OFFICES.

Inspections under the Shops Acts, 1912-1936 have been made as follows:

Visits	...	...	...	...	...	79
Re-Visits		...	...	...	...	5
Number of premises where additional or improved sanitary conveniences were provided	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of premises where washing facilities were provided						2

## CAMPING SITES.

No camping site was in use in the Borough during 1945. No licences for camping sites were issued.

## SMOKE ABATEMENT.

No observations were made during the year.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There has been no change during the year in the facilities for public baths in the Borough. Conditions remained satisfactory.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

Number of Council Houses found to be infested	...	42
Number of other houses found to be infested	...	128
Number of Council houses disinfested	...	42
Number of other houses disinfested	...	128

There has been no change since last year in the procedure for dealing with bug infestation.

## SCHOOLS.

Seventy-six visits were made to the schools during the year and it has not been found necessary to take any action regarding the sanitary conditions of the school premises. The water supply from the town's mains is satisfactory.

## SECTION D.

## HOUSING.

## 1.—INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under Public Health or Housing Acts ... ..	381
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	630
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 ... ..	1
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... ..	—
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... ..	207

## 2.—REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... ..	208
--	-----

## 3.—ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

Nil.

## 4.—HOUSING ACT, 1936, PART IV. OVERCROWDING.

(a) (i.)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... ..	109
(ii.)	Number of families dwelling therein ...	123
(iii.)	Number of persons dwelling therein ...	848
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ..	7

Owing to the movement of persons during the latter part of the year mainly due to releases from H.M. Forces the figures for overcrowding may not bear true relation to the actual position.

NOTE.—In previous years “nil” figures have been shown under certain headings. To save space this year, headings with a “nil” return have been entirely deleted.

## SECTION E.

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

#### 1.—MILK SUPPLY.

##### (a) Inspection of farms and dairies under the Milk and dairies Order, 1926.

Number of dairy farms in the Borough	...	...	12
Number of dairies in the Borough	...	...	24
Number of Producer-Retailers	...	...	2
Number of shops selling milk	...	...	7
Number of visits to dairy farms	...	...	36
Number of visits to dairies and shops selling milk	...	...	171
Number of dairies improved structurally	...	...	1

##### (b) Bacteriological examination of milk.

Number of samples taken (School milks)	...	...	46
Number of samples taken (Ordinary milk)	...	...	91
Number of samples taken (Designated milk)	...	...	44
Number of samples taken (For T.B. Exam.)	...	...	32

##### (c) Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938.

Number of retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of producers of Accredited milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	4
Number of retailers of Accredited milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of retailers of Pasteurised milk in the Borough	...	...	...	...	...	1
Number of samples of milk taken	...	...	...	...	...	44

## 2. MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known) ...	3,807	1,382	5,991	4,185	63,109
Number inspected ...	3,807	1,382	5,991	4,185	63,109
All diseases except tuberculosis Whole carcasses condemned	9	6	21	22	103
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	943	391	20	64	1493
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis ...	25.01	28.72	0.68	2.05	2.53
Tuberculosis only. Whole carcasses condemned	12	54	17	—	88
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	414	579	4	—	4,985
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis ...	11.18	45.8	0.35	—	8.03

Number of animals examined (Ante-Mortem) ... 15,871

Number of visits to slaughter-houses ... 1,047

Number of visits to shops, stalls, etc. ... 565

Number of Government controlled slaughter-houses  
in use at the end of year ... 2

The under-mentioned foodstuffs were condemned as unfit for  
human consumption during the year:—

Carcases of Beef	...	...	...	...	73
Beasts, Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	81
„ Heads	...	...	...	...	470
„ Tongues	...	...	...	...	449
„ Lungs	...	...	...	...	636
„ Livers	...	...	...	...	963
„ Part livers	...	...	...	...	502
„ Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	177
„ Tripes	...	...	...	...	119
„ Intestines	...	...	...	...	104
„ Kidneys	...	...	...	...	104
„ Kidney suet	...	...	...	...	99

Beasts, Hearts	...	...	...	...	87
„ Spleens	...	...	...	...	76
„ Caul Fat	...	...	...	...	59
„ Udders	...	...	...	...	151
„ Skirts ...	...	...	...	...	98
Calves, Carcasses	...	...	...	...	37
„ Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	7
„ Plucks	...	...	...	...	41
„ Livers ...	...	...	...	...	6
„ Kidneys	...	...	...	...	5
„ Lungs ...	...	...	...	...	25
„ Hearts	...	...	...	...	4
„ Stomachs	...	...	...	...	4
„ Spleens	...	...	...	...	22
Sheep, Carcasses	...	...	...	...	23
„ Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	6
„ Plucks	...	...	...	...	30
„ Livers ...	...	...	...	...	46
„ Kidneys	...	...	...	...	2
„ Stomachs	...	...	...	...	2
„ Lungs ...	...	...	...	...	4
Pigs, Carcasses	...	...	...	...	163
„ Part carcasses	...	...	...	...	901
„ Sets of offals	...	...	...	...	930
„ Mesenteries	...	...	...	...	1,661
„ Intestines	...	...	...	...	263
„ Heads ...	...	...	...	...	3,360
„ Plucks ...	...	...	...	...	51
„ Livers ...	...	...	...	...	18
„ Lungs ...	...	...	...	...	57
„ Hearts	...	...	...	...	9
„ Legs ...	...	...	...	...	933
„ Hocks ...	...	...	...	...	16
„ Kidneys	...	...	...	...	6
„ Belly strips	...	...	...	...	34
„ Flanks	...	...	...	...	4
Bacon, Imported Meats, etc.	...	...	...	...	4,903 lbs.
Meat	...	...	...	...	1,355 tins
Fish	...	...	...	...	1,037 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	1,482 tins
Milk	...	...	...	...	2,158 tins
Soup	...	...	...	...	168 tins
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	1,807 tins
Fruit	...	...	...	...	137 tins
Fruit (Dried)	...	...	...	...	1,356 lbs.
Bread, Flour, Cereals, etc.	...	...	...	...	3,231 lbs.
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa	...	...	...	...	76 lbs.
Cheese, Butter, Margarine and Lard	...	...	...	...	351 lbs.
Jam, Marmalade, Honey and Syrup	...	...	...	...	525 lbs.

Jam, Marmalade, Honey and Syrup (Tin)	410 lbs.
Eggs ... ..	7,859
Eggs (Dried) ... ..	24 pkts.
Sugar ... ..	646 lbs.
Chocolate ... ..	418 bars
Sweets ... ..	22 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Apple Juice ... ..	56 pts.
Salt ... ..	40 pkts.
Meat and Fish Paste ... ..	1,358 jars
Oxo Cubes ... ..	1,006
Miscellaneous:—	
Meat Concentrate, Beef Cubes, Betoxy,	
Horse Radish Sauce, etc. ...	180 jars

### 3.—FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

The following Table shows the samples taken during the year:—

ARTICLE.	Samples taken.		Samples genuine.		Samples adulterated.	
	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.	Formal.	Informal.
Milk and Cream ...	80	—	79	—	1	—
Tinned Foods ...	—	96	—	96	—	—
Miscellaneous... ..	2	11	2	11	—	—
<b>Totals ... ..</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

In all cases where samples were found to be adulterated, action was taken in the form of a warning to the Vendor. No proceedings were instituted.

#### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

Number of slaughtermen's licenses renewed ... 36

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894-1937.—Nil.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1938.

Four cows were slaughtered in the Borough under this Order.

#### ANIMALS (IMPORTATION) ORDER, 1930.—Nil.

#### FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT.—Nil.

#### MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT—Nil.

#### RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT.

Visits to premises ... .. 792



# FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS, YEAR 1945.

## 1. Inspection of Factories and Workplaces:—

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted.
Factories (with and without mechanical power) ...	252	—	—
Other Premises (under the Act) ... ..	3	—	—
Total ... ..	255	—	—

In 10 cases “want of cleanliness” was found and remedied.

As to Sanitary Conveniences, in 6 cases insufficiency in number was found and remedied.

## PORT OF IPSWICH HEALTH AUTHORITY.

### 1.—SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1945:—

TABLE A.

	No.	Ton- age.	No. Inspected.		De- fective	Reme- died.	I.D.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary Inspector			
FOREIGN—							
Steamers ...	35	56,673	—	12	3	3	Nil except 6 cases V.D.
Motor ...	2	1,966	—	1	—	—	
Sailing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Foreign	37	58,639	—	13	3	3	—
COASTWISE—							
Steamers ...	176	61,632	—	1	—	—	—
Motor ...	457	80,923	—	—	—	—	—
Sailing ...	491	33,352	—	—	—	—	—
Fishing ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total Coastwise	1,124	175,907	—	1	—	—	—
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...	1,161	234,546	—	14	3	3	—

## II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT:—

TABLE B.

- |                              |     |     |     |     |      |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
| (a) <i>Passenger Traffic</i> | ... | ... | ... | ... | Nil. |
|------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
- (b) *Cargo Traffic*.—Principal Imports: Coal, oil, spirits, grain, timber, road stone, shingle, phosphates, fertilizers and ore.
- (c) *Foreign Ports from which vessels arrive* :— Caen, Bombay, Casablanca, Huelva, Philadelphia, Oslo, Kiel, Quebec, Dieppe.

## III.—WATER SUPPLY:—

- (a) *For the Port*. Water supply is obtained from the Ipswich Corporation's water mains.
- (b) *For Shipping*. Shipping in the Dock and at Cliff Quay obtain water from the Ipswich Corporation's water mains. Shipping at the deep water mooring berth at Butterman's Bay use a water boat from Harwich.
- (c) *Number of water boats and their sanitary condition*. One water boat is used. It is owned by the Felixstowe Dock Company and is inspected regularly by the Sanitary Inspector of the Harwich Port Health Authority. The sanitary condition is satisfactory.

## IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933:—

No case of Infectious Sickness was landed from any Vessels.

No case of Infectious Sickness occurred on any Vessel during the voyage requiring disposal prior to arrival.



## Port of Ipswich.

Total number of rats destroyed during the year	...	425
Number of rats examined for plague	...	40
Number of rats found to be infected with plague	...	Nil.

## Port and Borough of Ipswich.

Total number of rats caught in the Port and Borough during the year was	...	...	...	5,299
---	-----	-----	-----	-------

## VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

## Classification of Nuisances.

Nationality of Vessel.	No. Inspected during the year.	Defects of original construction.	Structural defects through wear and tear.	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health.
British ...	10	—	—	2
Other Nations...	4	—	—	1

## VII.—PARROTS (PROHIBITION OF IMPORT) REGULATIONS, 1930.

One vessel arriving from a foreign port had 1 budgerigar on board. This bird died whilst the vessel was in this port and the body was submitted to the Bacteriologist for examination. No Pathological condition was found.

## SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS  
AND OTHER DISEASES.

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The following Table gives (a) Number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified in Ipswich during 1945; (b) The notification rates per 1,000 living in 1945; and (c) the number removed to Hospital.

The numbers of cases notified in 1944 are given for comparison.

	AGE GROUPS.												Total	1944 figures	Notifi- cation rates 1945	Remo- vals to Isolat'n Hosp.	Mort- ality rate for whole Boro.
	0—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65+					
Scarlet Fever	—	1	2	6	12	69	19	7	5	4	—	—	116	220	1·31	91	—
Diphtheria	—	1	2	—	5	33	30	8	11	1	—	—	91	39	—	91	0·02
Pneumonia	5	1	1	2	4	7	3	1	4	2	8	8	46	62	0·52	6	0·02
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	23	6	—	—	32	30	0·85	22	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2	4	6	4	18	—	0·20	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cerebro- Spinal Fever	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	8	0·03	3	—
Undulant fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Jaundice ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	2	3	3	5	2	—	17	76	0·19	—	—
Polio-myelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Measles ...	8	34	28	55	29	234	10	4	3	—	1	—	406	37	4·57	11	—
Whooping Cough ...	12	13	11	11	12	31	—	—	—	—	1	—	91	293	1·02	10	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	11	14	16	9	19	44	25	7	27	16	19	4	211	157	2·37	34	—
Total ...	37	65	62	83	84	418	81	34	78	38	37	16	1033	967	11·62	270	—

## THE PREVALENCE OF DIPHTHERIA.

The following Table provides the main facts with regard to Diphtheria prevalence since 1901 and also the percentage of cases removed to Hospital, together with the case fatality per cent.

The notifications for 1945 numbered 91.

There were two deaths in 1945, both in un-immunised children.

Periods.	Notifications.		Removals.		Deaths. Case Fatality per cent.
	Numbers.	Attack Rates per 1,000 living	Numbers.	Proportion per cent.	
1901-1905	428	1.22	185	43	13.5
1906-1910	363	1.01	276	76	12.1
1911-1915	628	1.66	532	84	9.4
1916-1920	1,151	2.97	1,086	94	5.9
1921-1925	736	1.81	708	96	3.4
1926-1930	472	1.10	459	97	5.7
1931-1935	914	2.04	893	97	5.5
1931	348	3.97	336	96	6.9
1932	178	2.02	176	99	6.7
1933	135	1.51	132	98	5.1
1934	90	0.99	88	97	6.6
1935	163	1.78	161	98	1.2
1936	123	1.33	118	96	5.0
1937	16	0.17	16	100	—
1938	65	0.68	64	98	3.0
1939	67	0.69	67	100	1.5
1940	92	1.00	90	98	2.1
1941	78	0.92	68	87	5.1
1942	77	0.90	77	100	1.3
1943	71	0.83	71	100	8.4
1944	39	0.45	39	100	5.1
1945	91	1.02	91	100	2.2

# DIPHTHERIA — September 1945 onwards.

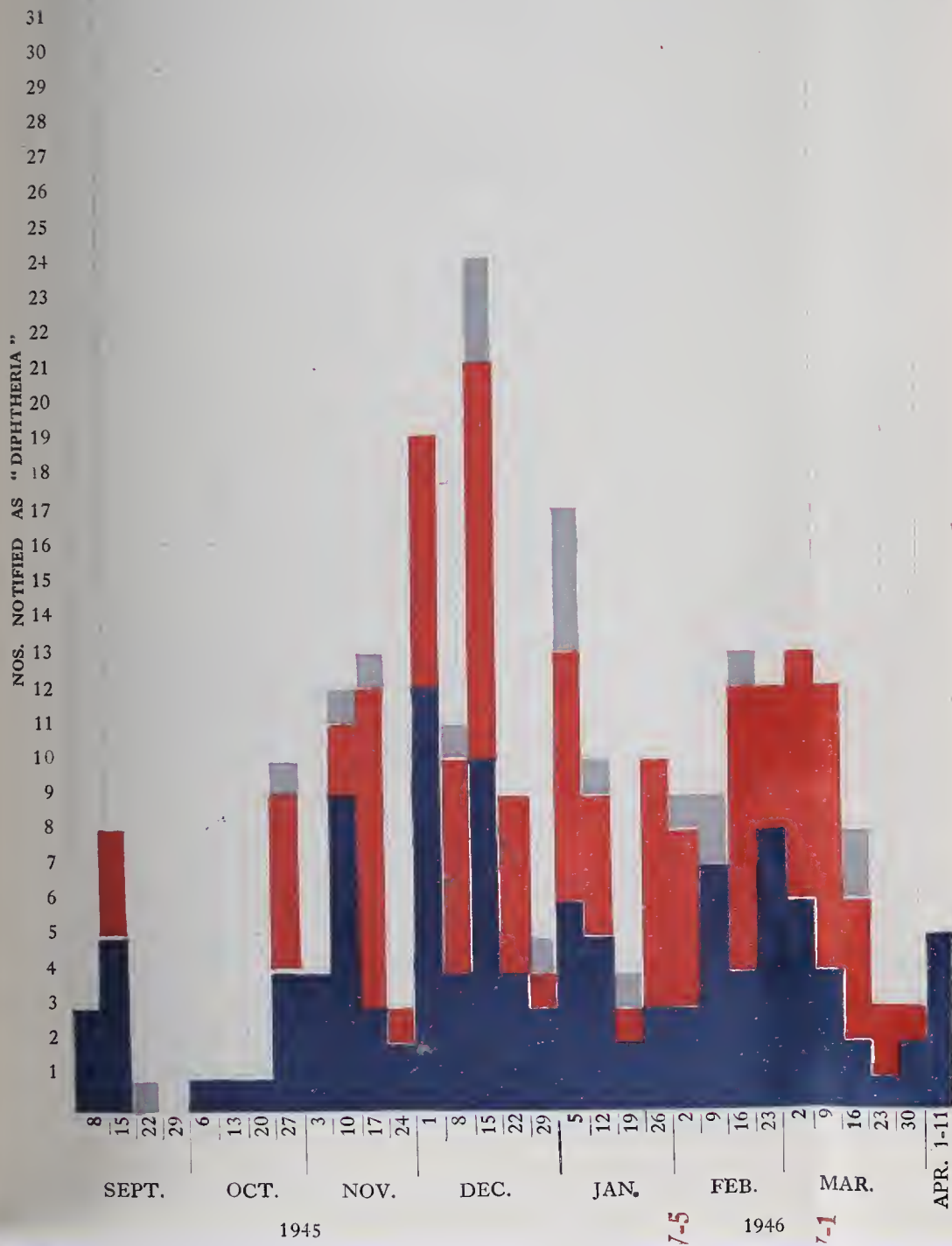
■ = CLINICAL

■ = CARRIERS

■

= DIAGNOSED AS OTHER THAN DIPHTHERIA.

"AV" as Footnote = "AVIRULENT."







The following Table shows the behaviour of the Diphtheria death-rates since 1901.

Periods.	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.	No.	Rate.
1901-1905	30	.18	28	.15	58	.16
1906-1910	27	.15	17	.09	44	.12
1911-1915	35	.19	24	.12	59	.15
1916-1920	34	.18	34	.16	68	.17
1921-1925	9	.04	16	.07	25	.06
1926-1930	18	.08	9	.04	27	.06
1931-1935	26	.12	25	.10	51	.11
1931	13	.31	11	.23	24	.27
1932	7	.16	5	.10	12	.13
1933	2	.04	5	.10	7	.07
1934	2	.04	4	.08	6	.06
1935	2	.04	—	—	2	.02
1936	3	.06	3	.06	6	.06
1937	—	—	—	—	—	—
1938	2	.04	1	.02	3	.03
1939	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1940	—	—	2	.04	2	.02
1941	1	.02	3	.06	4	.04
1942	—	—	1	.02	1	.01
1943	2	.04	4	.08	6	.07
1944	—	—	2	.04	2	.02
1945	2	.04	—	—	2	.02

It will be noted from the above that the death rates from diphtheria in Ipswich have been remarkably low throughout the century, but have diminished considerably within the recent decade.

#### DIPHTHERIA OUTBREAK 1st OCTOBER, 1945 to 11th APRIL, 1946.

From the beginning of October of the year under consideration, Ipswich, in common with various parts of the country, experienced a fairly severe outbreak of the disease. In view of the fact that a special report was submitted to the Ministry of Health in April of this year, at which time the incidence had diminished to such an extent that it was legitimate to conclude that the epidemic was at an end, I propose to review this period even though it deals with part of 1945 and part of 1946.

TABLE I.

## ANALYSIS OF DIPHTHERIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(1st October, 1945 to 11th April, 1946).

	Cases.	Contact Carriers.	Carriers.	Diag. not confirmed.	% of Carriers.
Oct.	6	4	3	1	53.84
Nov.	23	18	7	4	52.08
Dec.	21	20	9	8	56.86
Jan.	17	15+5 avir.	4	9	58.53
Feb.	17	5+1 avir.	8	5	45.16
Mar.	11	15+1 avir.	5	1	67.52
April (to 11th)	4	—	—	—	—
Totals	99	77+7 av.	36	28	55.9

After a slow beginning in the first three weeks of October, epidemic proportions were reached in November and December, when 23 cases and 21 cases respectively were notified and isolated, together with a total of 25 and 29 carriers respectively. Full details of the evolution and the carrier state during the epidemic are shown in Table I. (Analysis of Diphtheria Notifications). It will be noted that 55.9% of the total notifications were contact carriers and showed no obvious pathological abnormalities. The practice of isolating carriers and contact carriers discovered by routine swabbing of family and school contacts has been adhered to in Ipswich for many years. In view of the fact that Ipswich was a semi-isolated community of East Anglia which was relatively free from diphtheria in pre-war days and in the early years of the war, I felt, and still feel, that no effort should be spared to segregate any such possible source of infection. However, crises, due to staff shortages, at one time threatened seriously to limit such segregation.

The recently immunised portion of the population, i.e., children under 5 years of age, produced the lowest number of notifications. Table II., which analyses the severity of the clinical cases, shows that 66.6% were essentially mild, 27.3% moderate and some 5.1% were severe, and often hypertoxic, with three fatalities.

TABLE II.

## SEVERITY OF CLINICAL CASES.

(1st October, 1945 to 11th April, 1946).

Month.	Mild.	Moderate.	Severe.	Total.
October	3	1	2	6
November	18	4	1 (fatal).	23
December	12	7	2 (one fatal).	21
January	8	9	—	17
February	16	1	—	17
March	7	3	1 (fatal).	11
April (to 11th)	2	2	—	4
Totals	66	27	6	99
Percentage	66.6	27.3	5.1	

Mortality Rate of Cases=3 in 99 = 3.1%.

I cannot stress too often that the majority of the severe cases have always occurred and will always occur in those children who have never been immunised. The three deaths occurred in the *non-immunised* group; they might have been prevented had the parents had the foresight to protect their children. Such tragedies are bound to recur in the future unless every child under school age and every school child is sufficiently protected by immunisation.

The following classification shows the analysis of the total of 219 cases that had been notified and isolated under their age groups:—

Under 5 years	...	32
5—10 years	...	66
10—15 years	...	64
Over 15 years	...	57

Table III. gives the analysis showing the bacteriological types of corynebacterium diphtheriae as found by Dr. Peter Martin of the Emergency Public Health Laboratory Service at the County Hall.

TABLE. III.  
BACTERIOLOGICAL TYPES.

Month.	Gravis.	Mitis.	Intermediate.	Total.
October	12	—	—	12
November	27	17	—	44
December	31	17	1	49
January	32	8	—	40
February	27	2	—	29
March	23	4	—	27
Totals	152	48	1	201
Percentage	75.6	23.9	.5	

It will be noted that the majority were gravis strains while a quarter were mitis. It is interesting to note that while the incidence of mitis infections was high at the height of the epidemic, it decreased rapidly towards the end when the gravis strains became increasingly frequent. Practical difficulties made large numbers of virulence tests impossible, but if more tests could have been done there is a probability that quite a number more of the mitis types might have proved avirulent. In view of the publication of work in the Middle East on avirulent gravis types, about six such types were tested by Dr. Martin, but all were found to be virulent in accordance with the generally accepted findings in this country that practically all gravis and intermediate types are virulent, whilst a minority of mitis forms tend to be avirulent.

TABLE IV.

(1st October, 1945 to 11th April, 1946).

Month.	Total Cases.		Total Carriers.	
	Immunised.	Non-immunised.	Immunised.	Non-immunised.
October	1	5	3	4
November	7	16 (one fatal).	16	8
December	4	17 (one fatal).	9	19
January	4	13	11	13
February	6	11	4	8
March	Nil	12 (one fatal).	12	9
April (to 11th)	Nil	4	—	—
Total	22	78	55	61
Percentage	22	78	48.2	51.8

The above Table shows an analysis of the cases and the carriers under the headings of immunised and non-immunised. In order to avoid any erroneous deduction from doubtful immunisation states, no case or carrier was included in this Table unless there was a clear indication of either complete immunisation or complete lack of artificial immunisation. Thus the proportion of 22% immunised cases of the disease to 78% non-immunised persons shows clearly that the immunised are far less likely to develop an attack of diphtheria when exposed to infection, while the division showing the carrier state shows that immunisation does not affect carriage of the organisms.

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Immunisation Clinics were held regularly throughout 1945.

The following table gives the quarterly figures of children immunised :

Month.	Under 5 years.	Over 5 yrs. & under 15 yrs.	Total.
March Quarter ...	158	23	181
June Quarter ...	244	61	305
September Quarter ...	337	21	358
December Quarter ...	343	43	386
TOTAL 1945 ...	1,082	148	1,230
" 1944 ...	938	199	1,137

There was a slight increase in the number of children immunised in 1945, as compared with 1944.

It was estimated that, at the 31st December, 1945, 51·33% of the children under 5 years, and 69·45% of those from 5 to 15 years were immunised.

Work by the Health Visitors in this section has again been concentrated in under 5 years group. Each district still carried a large number of refusals, and it is proving very difficult to persuade these parents to alter their decision.

Large-scale efforts in connection with Immunisation have been impossible owing to staff difficulties.

## SCABIES.

The number of cases of Scabies treated at the Public Health Department during 1945 was 967 as compared with 1,256 in 1944.

Comparative figures as to school children treated are given in the following table for 3 years before the war, and for the last 3 years.

Year.	No. of Children treated.	Year.	No. of children treated.
1936 ... ..	23	1943 ... ..	538
1937 ... ..	28	1944 ... ..	643
1938 ... ..	28	1945 ... ..	452
Average ...	26	Average ...	544

This table again illustrates the tremendous difference between the position of Scabies now as compared with pre-war days.

For discussion see School Medical Officer's Report under cleanliness inspections.

The following table gives in detail the work carried out at the Cleansing Station.

AGE GROUP.	MALES.	FEMALES.	TOTAL.
	Number Treated	Number Treated	Number Treated
— 5	78	75	153
5—15	207	245	452
15—45	65	257	322
Over 45	17	23	40
GRAND TOTAL	367	600	967

### VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Public Health (Venereal Diseases) Regulations, 1916, required local authorities to make arrangements for the confidential and free treatment of venereal diseases at hospitals or *ad hoc* clinics, to supply approved medical practitioners with drugs of the salvarsan group, and to provide laboratory facilities for the examination of material from any patient in whom venereal infection was suspected. Expenditure for popular education on venereal disease might also be incurred. A Venereal Diseases Centre was accordingly established jointly by the County Borough of Ipswich and the County Council of East Suffolk in premises situated in the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital, Ipswich. In addition to the clinic facilities for out-patients, a small number of beds are available for patients requiring in-patient treatment.

Five separate entities are included in the group of venereal diseases but of these only two, gonorrhoea and syphilis, assume importance in connection with the communal health of Ipswich and its surrounding rural areas. These two venereal diseases constitute a major public health problem in virtue of their great infectiousness, the absence of any permanent immunity such as is developed after an attack of the common infectious fevers, and the rarity of severe and disabling symptoms which, if present in all cases, would ensure that most infected individuals would seek medical treatment and supervision. Unfortunately, in spite of recent educational endeavours, public opinion still tends to ostracise the venereal patient and this attitude prevents some sufferers from attending the Centre and leads others to cease attending before their treatment has been completed. In



either case the community suffers; the former may infect others, while the partially treated case may subsequently be incapacitated by a late manifestation of his infection and, together with his dependents, become a charge on local rates.

The laboratory investigations, applied in cases suspected of venereal disease, include the bacteriological culture and microscopic examination of pathological discharges, the dark-ground microscopic examination of serum from ulcers in early cases of syphilis and the serological examination (Wassermann Reaction, etc.) of blood and cerebro-spinal fluid. The latter tests are performed in the County Laboratory by Dr. Martin, and the cultural and microscopic examinations are carried out in the Centre. These measures permit a rapid and accurate diagnosis to be reached in the vast majority of cases.

In May, 1945, penicillin became available in the Centre, and altogether 86 cases of gonorrhoea and syphilis have been treated with penicillin in the year under review. The outstanding features of penicillin treatment are the absence of toxic reactions and the rapidity with which treatment can be completed. The results obtained in gonorrhoea have been brilliant; in early cases of syphilis the response to penicillin has been encouraging, but until further knowledge has been accumulated a combination of penicillin and the arsenical and bismuth preparations is being used. While the time required for treatment has been greatly reduced, the need for adequate and prolonged observation following treatment and thorough assessment of cure, remains as important as ever.

The work of the Centre during 1945 is indicated by the following Tables of data extracted from the Annual Return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

TABLE I.

Number of cases dealt with at the Treatment Centre at Ipswich during the year ending 31st December, 1945.

	Dealt with <i>for the first time</i> during 1945.			Total cases attending during 1945.		
	Males	Females	Totals	Males	Females	Totals
Gonorrhoea ...	46	71	117	60	122	182
Syphilis ...	24	47	71	152	194	346
Non-Venereal conditions ...	94	129	223	105	145	250
Total ...	164	247	411	317	461	778

TABLE II.

Number of cases dealt with *for the first time* and the total number of attendances of all patients classified according to residence.

	Ipswich.	East Suffolk.	West Suffolk.	Essex.	Total.
Gonorrhoea ...	78	34	2	3	117
Syphilis ...	46	20	1	4	71
Non-venereal conditions	121	93	3	6	223
Total Attendances ...	3,778	1,967	24	144	5,913

TABLE III.

Out-Patient Attendances.

	Males.	Females	Totals.
Gonorrhoea ...	267	705	972
Syphilis ...	1,668	2,453	4,121
Non-venereal conditions ...	252	568	820
Totals ...	2,187	3,726	5,913

TABLE IV.

In-patients and aggregate number of "in-patient days" of treatment.

	Males.		Females.		Totals.	
	Patients	Days	Patients	Days	Patients	Days
Gonorrhoea ...	2	4	10	67	12	71
Syphilis ...	44	117	87	490	131	607
Non-venereal conditions ...	6	44	6	67	12	111
Totals ...	52	165	103	624	155	789

TABLE V.

LABORATORY AND MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS.

Specimens examined at Centre by the Medical Officer.			Specimens examined at the County Laboratory.	
Microscopical		Cultural for Gonorrhoea.	Serum.	Cerebro- spinal fluid.
For Syphilis.	For Gonorrhoea.		For Syphilis.	
25	1,189	132	946	89

## ASCERTAINMENT OF CASES.

Individuals seek examination and treatment at the Clinic on their own initiative, on reference by a doctor, or through an infected consort either directly or by action under Regulation 33B. Every infected patient is urged by the Clinic Medical Officer to persuade their source of infection to report for examination when the latter's identity and whereabouts are known. Table VI. indicates the results obtained by contact tracing:—

TABLE VI.  
CONTACT TRACING.

	Syphilis.		Gonorrhoea.		Non-venereal.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Total new <i>early</i> cases (original patients and contacts) <i>with infections of less than one year's duration</i> dealt with for the first time (Item 3 of Annual Return) in the Centre during the year ending 31st December, 1945 ... ..	12	23	43	57	96	125
<i>Contacts:—</i> Secured as a result of persuasion by original patients ... ..	1	1	2	8	21	14
Persuaded after being reported on one Form I. (Regulation 33B) ...	0	2	0	9	0	12
Secured after being reported on two or more Forms I. (Regulation 33B) ... ..	0	3	0	6	0	3

## VENEREAL DISEASE IN THE WAR YEARS.

War time conditions normally lead to an increase in the amount of venereal disease and the World War which terminated in 1945 proved no exception. The figures for the whole country showed a marked increase over the pre-war level and it was thought of interest to study local trends as indicated by the data of the Ipswich Centre. For this purpose, figures relating to each of the ten years, 1936 to 1945 inclusive, have been compared (Table VII.) This decennium can conveniently be sub-divided into two parts; the first or pre-war period (1936 to 1939 inclusive) and the second or war period (1940 to 1945 inclusive). The average figures per annum for each of these two periods are shown in Table VII.

GRAPH A.

FEMALE CASES ONLY.

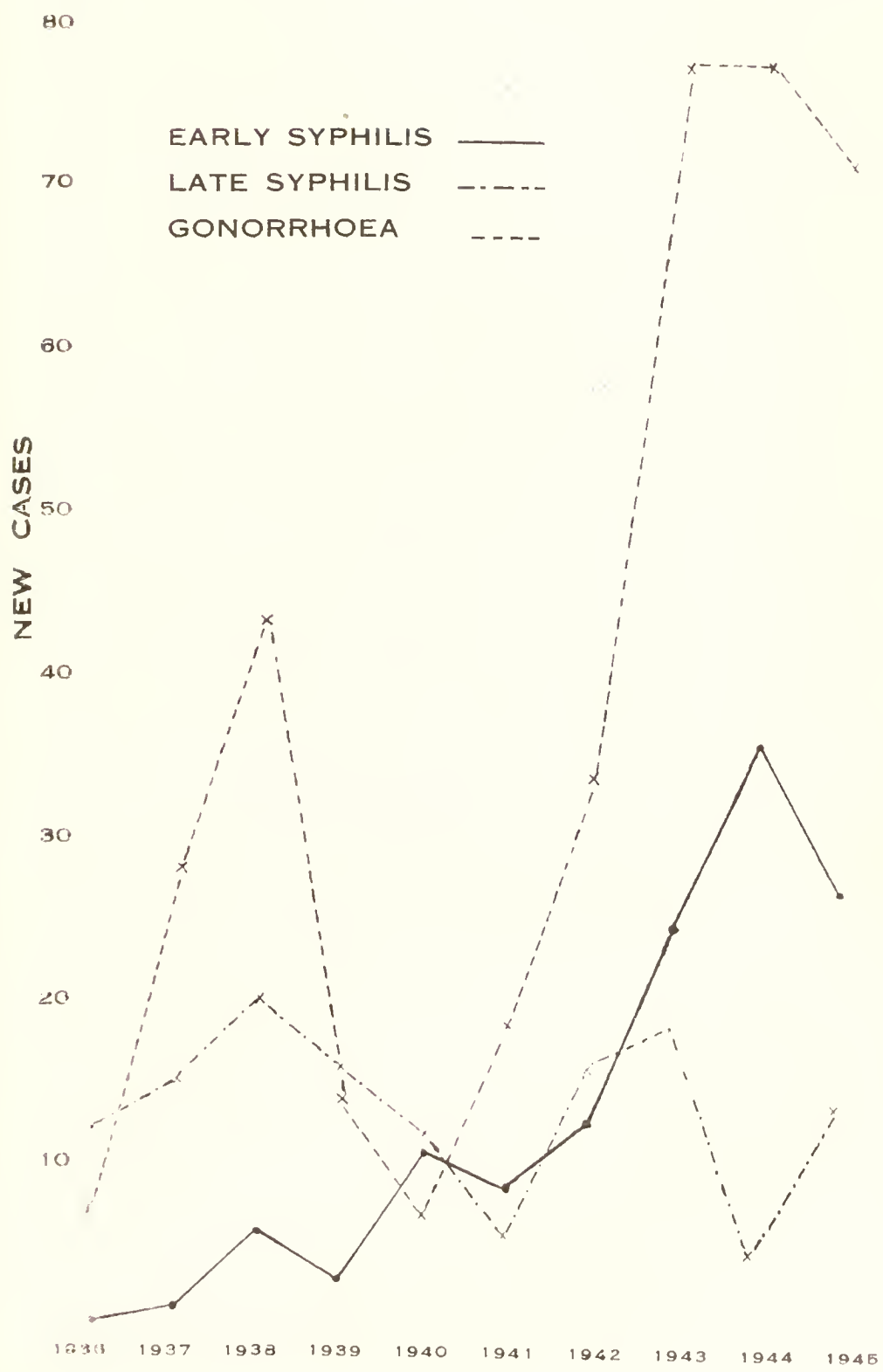




TABLE VII.

	Sex	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	Average before War.	Average during War.
Syphilis Early S.1.2.3.	M	4	11	9	5	8	7	19	10	12	12	7.25	11.3
	F	0	1	6	3	11	9	13	25	36	27	2.5	20.16
Gonorrhoea G.	M	52	93	89	49	32	40	40	61	40	45	70.75	43.0
	F	7	28	43	14	7	19	34	77	77	71	23.0	47.5
Non-Venereal.	M	44	32	60	41	34	36	54	108	69	94	44.2	65.9
	F	26	17	73	26	15	48	55	109	141	129	35.5	66.2
Syphilis Late S 4.	M	21	16	26	22	12	14	13	18	5	8	21.25	11.6
	F	12	15	20	16	12	6	16	19	5	14	15.75	12.0
Congenital Syphilis.	M	4	2	10	12	5	2	3	5	3	4	7.0	3.6
	F	2	4	10	12	4	6	10	12	5	6	7.0	7.2
Total New Cases.	M	126	157	201	137	95	101	132	208	133	164	155	139
	F	49	66	153	75	51	88	138	244	266	248	86	173

Ratio—Gonorrhoea to Syphilis—

Before War 9 : 1. During War 3 : 1 (both sexes).

„ 9 : 1. „ 2.5 : 1 (females only).

Statistics relating to male cases are obviously unsuitable for purposes of comparing pre war and war periods as during the latter period a large proportion of potential male cases was in the Services. For this reason only figures relating to female cases have been specially studied (Graph A). It will be noted from this graph that while the number of female cases of *late* syphilis remained relatively steady throughout the whole decennium, a considerable increase occurred in the number of female cases of *early* syphilis from 1941 onwards. It will also be noted that a considerable rise in the number of female cases of gonorrhoea treated at the Centre occurred after 1940. Regarded alone, these figures make depressing reading, but from the public health viewpoint it is some satisfaction to know that so many infected persons have availed themselves of the facilities for diagnosis and treatment. This reflection is supported by a study of the figures relating to persons who sought advice at the Centre and were found after detailed examination to be free from venereal disease (Table VII.) The number of such non-venereal cases seeking advice is a good index of the efficiency or otherwise of the V.D. Centre and it is encouraging to note that while only 15 female non-venereal cases attended the Centre in 1940, there were 129 patients in this category during 1945 (Table VII.)

Co-operation between the medical departments of the Services and the Ministry of Health has made available to local authorities information regarding Service men infected with venereal disease in each local authority area. The information relating to Ipswich County Borough obtained by this means is summarised in Table VIII. Interpretation of these figures is difficult as obviously they will be related to the number of Service men stationed in and near Ipswich of which no information is available. It will be noted, however, that while in 1942, the ratio of gonorrhoea to syphilis was 9 : 1 it subsequently became 4 : 1. A similar trend in the ratio of gonorrhoea to syphilis occurred amongst civilian patients (see Table VII.)

TABLE VIII.

VENEREAL INFECTION IN SERVICE MEN ACQUIRED IN IPSWICH COUNTY BOROUGH.

	1942.			1943.			1944.			1945.		
	1st Half	2nd Half	Whole Year	1st Half	2nd Half	Whole Year	1st Half	2nd Half	Whole Year	1st Half	2nd Half	Whole Year
Gonorrhoea	28	35	63	52	75	127	120	161	281	148	51	199
Syphilis ...	2	5	7	12	22	34	33	29	62	35	10	45

There has been no increase so far in the number of cases of congenital syphilis (Table VII.) reporting at the Centre, but it is too early at present to judge the situation finally. Congenital syphilis can be prevented by detecting the presence of syphilis in the mother and instituting adequate treatment as early as possible during the pregnancy. Towards this end close co-operation exists between the ante-natal clinics of the County Borough and the V.D. Centre.

The fighting is over and victorious troops are returning home. The aftermath of war persists, however, and many factors, e.g., lack of proper housing and unsettled social conditions, will still contribute to maintaining for some time the abnormal wartime rate of venereal infection. There is no room for complacency; the war against venereal disease must still go on.

#### CANCER.

A total of 188 deaths (96 males and 92 females) were referred to cancer in 1945, as compared with 168, 145, 158, 174 respectively in the four preceding years.

16.97% of the deaths from all causes were ascribed to cancer. The total death-rate from cancer, viz.: 2.11 per 1,000 of the population, is the highest yet recorded for Ipswich since 1841. Of these totals, 38 males and 40 females dying from cancer were over the age of 70; this was equal to 39.6% of the male deaths from cancer and 43.5% of the female deaths at all ages, giving an average figure of 41.5% for all persons over the age of 70.



The following Table shows the deaths and death-rates from cancer since 1841:—

Period.	Numbers and Crude Death-rates.					
	Males.		Females.		Persons.	
	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.	No.	Rates.
1841—1850	12	.08	50	.32	62	.21
1851—1860	21	.12	80	.42	101	.28
1861—1870	47	.25	143	.66	190	.47
1871—1880	96	.43	193	.77	289	.61
1881—1890	115	.45	243	.84	358	.66
1891—1900	182	.63	299	.90	481	.77
1901—1910	290	.87	413	1.11	703	1.00
1911—1920	399	1.10	562	1.39	961	1.25
1921—1930	523	1.33	694	1.58	1217	1.46
1931—1940	696	1.62	887	1.83	1583	1.72
1841—1845	4	.06	24	.33	28	.20
1846—1850	8	.11	26	.31	34	.22
1851—1855	12	.15	43	.47	55	.32
1856—1860	9	.10	37	.38	46	.25
1861—1865	12	.13	77	.74	89	.45
1866—1870	35	.36	66	.59	101	.48
1871—1875	48	.46	103	.86	151	.67
1876—1880	48	.42	90	.69	138	.56
1881—1885	50	.40	117	.84	167	.63
1886—1890	65	.50	126	.84	191	.68
1891—1895	74	.53	145	.91	219	.73
1896—1900	108	.72	154	.90	262	.81
1901—1905	117	.73	164	.90	281	.82
1906—1910	173	1.01	249	1.31	422	1.17
1911—1915	196	1.09	274	1.38	470	1.24
1916—1920	203	1.11	288	1.40	491	1.26
1921—1925	256	1.34	329	1.53	585	1.44
1926—1930	267	1.33	365	1.62	632	1.48
1931—1935	314	1.48	443	1.87	757	1.69
1936—1940	382	1.75	444	1.76	826	1.76
1941	88	2.18	86	1.91	174	2.04
1942	84	2.09	74	1.64	158	1.85
1943	69	1.69	76	1.67	145	1.68
1944	69	1.68	99	2.15	168	1.92
1945	96	2.29	92	1.96	188	2.11

The following Table shows the principal site distribution of the deaths from cancer and compares the experience of 1938 with that of 1945:—

Site.	1938.			1945.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
Stomach ...	6	12	18	18	14	32
Colon ...	18	22	40	14	12	26
Rectum ...	6	4	10	15	4	19
Breast ...	—	14	14	—	22	22
Lungs ...	10	5	15	11	2	13

It will be noted that the increase is mainly accounted for by a trebling of the gastric cancers in males and a doubling of rectal cancers in males. There has also been an increase in carcinoma of the breast, but a decrease of carcinoma of the colon in both sexes.

Scrutiny of the Table showing age and sex distribution of the cancer deaths for 1938 and 1945 will repay study.

Age Periods.	1938.			1945.		
	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.
— 5	—	—	—	1	1	2
— 10	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 15	—	—	—	1	—	1
— 20	1	—	1	—	—	—
— 25	—	—	—	—	—	—
— 30	—	1	1	—	—	—
— 35	—	1	1	—	1	1
— 40	3	—	3	2	1	3
— 45	1	10	11	3	4	7
— 50	2	4	6	6	5	11
— 55	3	10	13	10	7	17
— 60	14	12	26	3	9	12
— 65	10	17	27	12	13	25
— 70	11	7	18	20	11	31
— 75	10	18	28	12	14	26
— 80	11	9	20	17	15	32
— 85	5	6	11	7	6	13
+ 85	3	4	7	2	5	7
All ages	74	99	173	96	92	188
+ 70	29	37	66	38	40	78

### PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

The following changes took place during the year ended 31st March, 1946:

New cases registered	...	...	...	23
Transfers into Ipswich	...	...	...	6
Transfers out of Ipswich	...	...	...	5
Deaths	...	...	...	23
De-certified and sight improvement	...	...	...	1

A total of 44 (35 males and 9 females) were in employment, 37 by blind organisations, and 7 by others.

The total number of blind on Register at 31st March, 1946, was 250.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table shows the notifications of Tuberculosis since 1909 :—

Year.	Pulmonary.			Non Pulmonary.			All Forms.		
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.
1909	41	23	64	—	—	—	41	23	64
1910	29	15	44	—	—	—	29	15	44
Average 1911-1920	92.4	81.2	173.6	21.2	21.7	42.9	113.6	102.9	216.5
Average 1921-1930	79.9	71.9	151.8	29.1	29.6	58.7	109.0	101.5	210.5
Average 1931-1940	66.7	61.3	128.0	16.0	19.0	35.0	82.7	80.3	163.0
1941	38	30	68	18	16	34	56	46	102
1942	42	41	83	14	13	27	56	54	110
1943	59	48	107	17	22	39	76	70	146
1944	64	62	126	26	22	48	90	84	174
1945	47	36	83	16	10	26	63	46	109

There is a decrease to record in both sections. The figures approximate to the 1941-1942 level, and are well below the 1931-1940 decennium.

It is gratifying to note in 1945 the reduction in notification of cases of Tuberculosis, and as the decrease is noted in both pulmonary and non-pulmonary forms, after the rise we have experienced in the previous three years, we should wait until further effects of peace-time conditions are obtaining, and hope that this decline will continue before deducing any definite factors.

## AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS, 1945.

Age.	Pulmonary.			All other forms.			Total 1945.			Total 1944.
	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	M.	F.	P.	Persons.
— 1	—	—	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	—
1— 5	1	—	1	3	2	5	4	2	7	7
5—10	1	1	2	3	2	5	4	3	7	20
10—15	—	1	1	2	4	6	2	5	7	9
15—20	6	5	11	2	1	3	8	6	14	19
20—25	5	6	11	1	—	1	6	6	12	19
25—35	14	15	29	1	—	1	15	15	30	43
35—45	13	1	14	2	1	3	15	2	17	27
45—55	6	3	9	—	—	—	6	3	9	13
55—65	1	2	3	—	—	—	1	2	3	9
+65	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	8
Total ...	47	36	83	16	10	26	63	46	109	174

By far the biggest variation between the 1945 figures and those of 1944 occurs in the groups 5-10 and again 25-35 and 35-45. The three groups show a marked decrease.

As to age and sex. The biggest fall was in the incidence of tuberculosis notification, especially the pulmonary type, in the females between the ages of 20 and 35. This age group has always received serious consideration, and many factors in regard to the employment of women in this age group and their supervision are probably manifesting themselves in this improvement. We trust that this will be maintained and still improved upon.

### MAINTENANCE ALLOWANCES FOR PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Under the Ministry of Health Memo. 266T, allowances were allotted throughout the course of the year, the Scheme providing allowances to certain patients suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and undergoing either institutional or domiciliary treatment, which was commenced on the 1st October, 1943, and continued throughout 1945. During the year, 26 new applications were received, to all of which allowances were made. There was a decrease in the number of applicants during 1945, but this is consistent with the decrease in the notifications for the same period when we appreciate the drop in the age groups referred to in the table.

### TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY.

The number of cases on the Dispensary Register (as distinct from the Notification Register) at December 31st, 1945, was 498, and the following table indicates the visits paid to the Dispensary and to the homes by the Health Visitors.

Year.	No. of Patients attending Dispensary.	No. of Visits paid by Patients.	No. of Visits to Homes by Health Visitor.
<b>Average</b>			
1921—1925	569	3000	2622
1926—1930	587	2331	3171
1931—1935	689	2485	3526
1936—1940	711	2315	3011
1939	669	1824	2676
1940	487	1363	2231
1941	449	1092	1178
1942	522	1267	618
1943	730	1980	845
1944	857	2236	2240
1945	575	1860	2022

Visits to the Dispensary were well maintained throughout 1945, despite war-time conditions.

## INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The following Table indicates the Institutions to which patients were admitted during the year and these are Ipswich patients only.

Name of Institution.	Nos. admitted.			No. re- main- ing at the end of year.
	M.	F.	P.	
Ipswich Sanatorium ... ..	20	24	44	26
*Ipswich { Advanced Pulmonary ... ..	10	26	36	5
Isolation { Other forms of Tuberculosis	4	4	8	7
East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital ... ..	8	12	20	2
Papworth Hall, Cambridge ... ..	2	1	3	2
Nayland Sanatorium, Essex ... ..	—	2	—	2
TOTAL ... ..	44	69	111	44

\* Includes cases for Assessment.

## APPENDIX I.

### MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

The Maternity and Child Welfare Service was maintained throughout the year on similar lines as in previous years.

#### A.—MATERNITY WELFARE.

The following Table indicates the numbers examined and the total examinations carried out by the Medical Officer at the Ante and Post-Natal Clinics during 1945.

Clinic.	Group.	Main.	Branch (Clapgate Lane).	Branch (Whitton)	Total
ANTE	Cases examined ...	1034	432	113	1579
	Re-examinations ...	3586	2047	628	6261
	Total ...	4620	2479	741	7840
POST	Cases examined ...	136	138	34	308
	Re-examinations ...	35	37	6	78
	Total ...	171	175	40	386
Total both groups, 1945 ...		4791	2654	781	8226
Total both groups, 1944 ...		5130	2636	734	8500
Average, 1936-1940 ...		2626	1162	—	3809

#### IPSWICH MATERNITY HOME.

I append a Table which shows the admissions to the Home :—

Year.	Cases admitted from			Total No. of Days.	Average duration of stay in days.	Per cent. of Total Ipswich Births.
	IPSWICH.	Outside Areas.	Total.			
Average						
1926—1930	112	27	139	1,504	10.9	7.8
1931—1935	234	45	279	2,948	10.6	17.2
1936—1940	314	43	357	4,550	12.7	22.7
1939	333	36	369	5,088	13.7	23.3
1940	242	36	278	3,486	12.5	20.6
1941	273	36	309	4,061	13.1	22.0
1942	351	56	407	5,140	12.6	24.7
1943	348	50	398	5,071	12.7	24.8
1944	384	49	433	5,278	12.2	22.0
1945	425	9	434	5,152	11.9	23.9

Ipswich Maternity Home has 18 beds only, and bookings have to be regulated carefully. There is a greater demand for accommodation than can be satisfied.

## MIDWIVES AND MATERNITY NURSING.

The scheme was worked during 1945 with 1 supervisor and 11 midwives.

Total Ipswich notified Births and Stillbirths in 1945	...	1,773
Total attended by Municipal Midwives—		
Ipswich patients	... ..	1,009
Patients in Ipswich for confinement only		49
	—	1,058
Number of cases attended during the year as Midwife	...	696
Number of cases attended during the year as Maternity Nurse		362
Total visits paid by Midwives, exclusive of Ante Natal		19,393
The Births in Ipswich in 1945 were distributed as follows:—		
Municipal Midwifery Service	... 1,009 =	56.9%
Ipswich Maternity Home	... 425 =	23.9%
Hospitals	... .. 210 =	11.9%
Nursing Homes (Private)	... 115 =	6.5%
Private arrangements	... .. 14 =	.8%
	—	
Total	... ..	1,773
	—	

## HOME HELP SCHEME.

A scheme for providing Home Helps was commenced in May, 1943. In 43 cases a Home Help was provided during the year, 1945.

At 31st December, 1945 there were 1 whole-time and 3 part-time Home Helps on the Register. Great difficulty has been, and is being, experienced in obtaining suitable women for this most useful form of service.

## GAS AND AIR ANALGESIA.

Apparatus for the administration of analgesics has been provided for the Municipal Midwives, all of whom are now qualified to administer it. In 1945, this was used at 324 cases.

## PUPIL MIDWIVES.

Ipswich is recognised for Part II. training for the Central Midwives Board examination. In 1945, 17 pupils entered for the examination and 14 were successful at the first time of presentation.



## ASSISTANCE SCHEMES IN CONNECTION WITH MATERNITY WELFARE.

The usual schemes in connection with—

- (a) Provision of milk above that allowed by the Government Scheme;
- (b) Maternity Home fees;
- (c) Provision of Midwives or Maternity Nurses at reduced fees;
- (d) Doctors' fees;
- (e) Dental treatment;
- (f) Home Help Scheme;

were maintained throughout 1945.

Details as to dental treatment will be found in Appendix III.

### PREMATURE BABY SCHEME.

In accordance with the Ministry of Health circular, special work was undertaken in connection with the care of premature infants. The weight of all infants of  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or under is now recorded on the birth certification card. These are regarded as premature and special efforts are made to safeguard them. Equipment for use in the home or in transport of the child to hospital, such as draught-proof cots, electric blankets, hot water bottles, special clothes, and oxygen, etc., have been obtained and are available on loan to the mothers. The midwives pay many extra visits daily to watch over and supervise the management and feeding of these infants.

#### ANALYSIS OF 1945 PREMATURE BIRTHS.

Total number, 98. Died, 19.

Born in Institutions, 49, with 14 deaths.

Born at home, 49, with 5 deaths.

Of the 49 born at home, 15 were transferred to hospital, where 4 died. The infant who died at home weighed 2 lbs. and lived only one hour. Special premature equipment was loaned to 18 babies, the smallest of which weighed  $3\frac{3}{4}$  lbs., was illegitimate and was supervised by the midwifery service for 8 weeks until it reached  $6\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. in weight. Since it appears that, of the premature babies who survived the first month of life only one subsequently died during the year, death being due to congenital abnormality, these children, once past early infancy, are not necessarily more delicate than the average and no effort should be spared to save their lives.

### CHILD WELFARE.

The following is a Summary of the Home Visits since 1921 :—

#### HOME VISITS BY HEALTH VISITORS.

The District Scheme was in operation during the year with a staff of eight Health Visitors and one Superintendent Health Visitor in the Maternity and Child Welfare Section.



ENJOYING THE GARDEN AT "MONTROSE" NURSERY.







FREE PLAY AT RAEBURN ROAD NURSERY SCHOOL.



BABIES UNDER ONE YEAR AT "MONTROSE" NURSERY.









TODDLERS LEARNING DENTAL CARE AT "MONTROSE" NURSERY.



Year.	Expectant Mothers.	Children.		
		—1	1—5	Total.
Average				
1921—1925	14	2,090	1,910	4,000
1926—1930	35	1,596	3,012	4,608
1931—1935	82	3,396	6,168	9,564
1936—1940	125	3,236	5,258	8,494
1939	119	3,423	4,831	8,254
1940	35	3,006	4,711	7,717
1941	*	2,667	4,342	6,999
1942	*	3,054	4,884	7,938
1943	*	4,062	6,431	10,493
1944	*	5,210	7,766	12,976
1945	*	6,031	8,251	14,282

\*Expectant mothers are visited by Midwives with whom they have booked.

### WORK OF THE INFANT CLINICS.

The following is a Summary of the Visits paid to the Centres :—

CLINIC	1945			1944
	Infants —1	Children 1—5	Total	
Main ...	7,144	2,566	9,710	12,802
Branch, Clapgate Lane	6,122	3,906	10,028	13,724
Branch, Whitton ...	1,391	305	1,696	2,019

### EXAMINATION OF INFANTS BY MEDICAL OFFICER.

The Examinations carried out by the Medical Officers are shown in the following Table :—

Age.	No. of Infants Examined.	No. of Re-Examinations.	Total	1914.
—1	912	1,659	2,571	2,358
—2	219	518	737	931
—3	156	261	417	460
—4	123	217	340	401
—5	103	126	229	203
Total	1,513	2,781	4,294	4,353

## MISCELLANEOUS SECTIONS.

## (a) ARTIFICIAL LIGHT CLINIC.

Clinic operated at Borough General Hospital throughout the year.

## (b) OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

2 cases were notified during 1945 as compared with 1 in 1944. Usual enquiries and investigations were carried out.

## (c) INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

There were 31 foster mothers in charge of 33 children at the end of the year. Periodical visits were paid by the Health Visitors.

## (d) ASSISTANCE SCHEMES.

The usual schemes were in operation throughout the year.

## (e) DENTAL WORK.

See Appendix III.

## (f) Nurseries—see below.

## NURSERIES.

The two War-time nurseries for working mothers at Montrose and Raeburn Road ran to capacity in 1945. The health of the children remained good; there were no epidemics, though a few cases of chicken pox and mumps occurred at Montrose in the autumn. The latter infection occurred also at Raeburn Road.

Eight nurses completed their two years' training period at the nurseries and entered for their Nursery Nurse's Diploma; all were successful.

## APPENDIX II.

## IPSWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The appended Table shows the total numbers admitted to, and treated at, the Hospital during 1945 and preceding years.

Disease		Average * 1936-40	1942	1943	1944	1945
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	61	42	71	60	61
	Admissions ...	781	874	1090	1093	680
	Total Treated ...	842	916	1161	1153	741
	No. discharged ...	766	824	1079	1080	642
	.. of deaths ...	22	21	22	12	10
TUBERCULOSIS.	.. Remaining Dec. 31st	54	71	60	61	89
	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	18	—	—	1	—
	Admissions ...	60	4	21	14	36
	Total Treated ...	78	4	21	15	36
	No. Discharged ...	47	2	14	10	21
SURGICAL TUBERCULOSIS.	.. of Deaths ...	17	2	6	5	10
	.. Remaining Dec. 31st	14	—	1	—	5
	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	11	11	17	25	33
	Admissions ...	18	27	18	26	24
	Total Treated ...	29	38	35	51	57
TOTAL.	No. Discharged ...	18	21	9	14	21
	.. of Deaths ...	1	—	1	4	—
	.. Remaining Dec. 31st	10	17	25	33	36
	No. in Hospital Jan. 1st	90	53	88	86	94
	Admissions ...	859	905	1129	1133	740
	Total Treated ..	949	958	1217	1219	834
	No. Discharged ...	831	847	1102	1104	684
	.. of Deaths ...	40	23	29	21	20
	.. Remaining Dec. 31st	78	88	86	91	130

\*This average is somewhat affected for Comparative purposes with previous quinquennia owing to closure of certain wards due to war emergencies.

Advanced pulmonary tuberculosis wards were not in operation, during the year. The cases admitted were either emergencies or awaiting transfer to sanatoria.



## CLINICAL REMARKS ON CASES IN IPSWICH ISOLATION HOSPITAL IN 1945.

1. Only 8 cases of MENINGOCOCCAL MENINGITIS were admitted. This is a considerable drop on the number admitted during the two previous years.
2. The same DYSENTERY EPIDEMIC which had started in the late summer of 1944 continued during the first 6 months of the year and 34 cases were admitted to Hospital. None was severe. There were no fatal cases of Infantile Gastro-Enteritis.
3. PENICILLIN treatment started during the year. It was responsible for the recovery of a case of staphylococcal meningitis which had failed to respond to sulphonamides and had been unconscious for 2 days. This condition is usually fatal.

It appeared to be the turning factor in the recovery of several septicæmic cases of puerperal pyrexia which were not responding to sulphonamides.

LOCAL PENICILLIN treatment was tried for various throat infections. Cases of Vincents Angina and Streptococcal Tonsillitis appeared to clear up more quickly with penicillin than on previous methods of treatment.

For Diphtheria given locally as a spray in conjunction with injection of anti-toxic serum it appeared to hasten the cleaning up of bad throats but produced no striking success when used either as a spray or in the form of lozenges for clearing nose or throat carriers.

4. No cases of ENTERIC were admitted.
5. Cases of SCARLET FEVER were few in number, mild, and there were very few complications. Serum and sulphonamides were given as a routine in most cases. There were no mastoid complications.
6. The high incidence of DIPHTHERIA notifications which became manifest in November, 1945 has been the subject of a special report.

## APPENDIX III.

### PUBLIC HEALTH DENTAL WORK, 1945. MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

During the year 93 sessions were devoted to inspection and treatment of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and children of pre-school age.

484 patients were examined, and of them 452 or 93.38% were found to require treatment.

Number of patients examined	...	...	...	484
Number of patients advised to have treatment	...	...	...	452
Number of attendances made	...	...	...	1,261

Number actually treated	...	...	...	1,236
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	...	506
Number of nitrous oxide and oxygen administrations...				97
Number of local anæsthetics given	...	...	...	169
Number of fillings	...	...	...	475
Number of scalings and cleanings	...	...	...	97
Number of sundry dressings	...	...	...	377
Number of patients supplied with dentures	...	...	...	31
Number of dentures supplied	...	...	...	43

## TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of patients examined	...	...	...	23
Number of patients advised to have treatment	...	...	...	23
Number of attendances made	...	...	...	85
Number actually treated	...	...	...	84
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	...	67
Number of nitrous oxide and oxygen administrations	...	...	...	1
Number of local anæsthetics given	...	...	...	66
Number of fillings	...	...	...	9
Number of scalings and cleanings	...	...	...	4
Number of sundry dressings	...	...	...	8
Number of patients supplied with dentures	...	...	...	6
Number of dentures supplied	...	...	...	9
Number of visits to Sanatorium	...	...	...	1
Number of visits to Isolation Hospital	...	...	...	5

## BOROUGH GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Number of patients examined	...	...	...	94
Number of patients advised to have treatment	...	...	...	94
Number actually treated	...	...	...	161
Number of attendances made	...	...	...	161
Number of teeth extracted	...	...	...	102
Number of nitrous oxide and oxygen administrations	...	...	...	1
Number of local anæsthetics given	...	...	...	92
Number of fillings	...	...	...	36
Number of scalings and cleanings	...	...	...	19
Number of Sundry dressings	...	...	...	55
Number of patients supplied with dentures	...	...	...	1
Number of dentures supplied	...	...	...	1
Number of sessions	...	...	...	42
Number of visits to Hospital	...	...	...	44
Number of visits made by patients to dental clinic	...	...	...	—

R. CUTHILL,

*Senior Dental Surgeon.*



## APPENDIX IV.

## DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

There has been a further drop in the total number of patients who were treated under this service in the year under consideration. Thus, comparing the total males we find that only 30 were treated, compared with 48 in 1944 and 304 in 1938, the first year of the inception of this scheme. Similarly, the number of females treated was 167, compared with 216 in 1944 and 686 in 1938. This remarkable decrease in the number of patients seems to be mainly in the groups of both sexes under 15 years of age who have probably been attended privately owing to the improved financial circumstances of most families.

The highest single group is that due to bronchitis and a close second is rheumatism, paralleled by diseases of the skin and cellular tissue. Diseases of the stomach come next with a miscellaneous group of blood diseases and heart disease close behind.

It must be stressed that the data given in the above table relates only to the incidence of a series of diseases in a special category of the population. Owing to the sharp decrease of the total number of patients treated under this scheme, it is not possible to draw any detailed conclusions as to the sickness experience in this group of the community.

90

CLASSIFICATION OF DISEASES AMONG PATIENTS TREATED—JAN. TO DEC., 1945  
DOMICILIARY MEDICAL SERVICE.

DISEASE.	MALES.							FEMALES.							Grand Total.
	0-5 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	15-25 Yrs.	25-45 Yrs.	45-65 Yrs.	+65	Total	0-5 Yrs.	5-15 Yrs.	15-25 Yrs.	25-45 Yrs.	45-65 Yrs.	+65	Total	
1. Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
2. Dysentery ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
3. Influenza ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Other Infective or Parasitic Diseases	1	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	3
5. Cancer of the Uterus ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
6. Cancer of other Organs ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
7. Rheumatism and other Rheumatic Diseases ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	8	13	14
8. Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
9. Diseases of the Blood and Blood-forming Organs ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	1	2	2	2	7	8
10. Other Diseases of the Nervous System ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	6	6
11. Inter-Cranial Lesions of Vascular Origin ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	4
12. Mental Disorders and Deficiency ... ..	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
13. Diseases of the Organs of Vision ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
14. Diseases of the Ear and the Mastoid Antrum ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
15. Chronic Affections of the Valves and Endocardium ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	3	6	7
16. Diseases of the Myocardium ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	3
17. Other Diseases of the Heart ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	4	4
18. Arteriosclerosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	5
19. Diseases of the Veins ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	5	5
20. Diseases of the Lymphatic System	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
21. High Blood Pressure ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	5
22. Bronchitis ... ..	—	1	—	—	—	3	4	2	1	1	—	4	18	26	30
23. Asthma ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
24. Diseases of Buccal Cavity and Annexa and of Pharynx and Tonsils	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	5
25. Other Diseases of the Stomach ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	10	13	13
26. Enteritis and Diarrhoea ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4
27. Other Diseases of Liver ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
28. Other Diseases of Gall Bladder and Bile Ducts ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
29. Other Diseases of the Kidneys and Ureters ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
30. Diseases of the Bladder ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	3
31. Diseases of the Female Genital Organs ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
32. Diseases of Pregnancy, Childbirth and the Puerperal State ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
33. Other Diseases of the Skin and Cellular Tissue ... ..	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	—	—	2	7	11	14
34. Diseases of the Joints and Other Organs of Movement ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	4	4
35. Senility ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	4
36. Injury by Animals ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
37. Other Accidents ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	7	7
38. Ill-Defined ... ..	1	1	—	—	—	1	3	4	—	—	3	3	10	20	23
	7	6	—	2	4	11	30	9	3	5	16	34	100	167	197





County Borough of Ipswich.

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School Medical Officer's  
**REPORT.**

1945.

## STAFF OF SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE.

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 DECEMBER, 1945.
 

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*Medical Staff:**Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer:*

J. W. HUNTER, M.D. Ch.B. (EDIN.), B.Hy., D.P.H. (DURHAM).

*Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers:*

R. PHILPOTT, M.A., M.R.C.S. (ENG.), L.R.C.P. (LONDON).

(On Military Service from 27th September, 1939 — Resigned  
1st April, 1946).

M. MARKOWE, M.D., B.S. (LOND.), L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

(Returned from Military Service 9th February, 1946, as  
Deputy M.O.H. and S.M.O.)*Temporary Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School  
Medical Officers:*

G. MARGARET G. SPENCER, M.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

KATHLEEN M. WALDRON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. (DUBLIN).

*Dental Staff:**Senior Dental Surgeon:*

A. W. T. WARD, L.D.S., R.C.S. (ENG.)

(Resigned 31st December, 1945).

*Assistant Dental Surgeon:*

R. CUTHILL, L.D.S. (L'POOL.).

(Returned from Military Service on 14th January, 1946,  
as Senior Dental Surgeon).*Temporary Assistant Dental Surgeon:*

KATHERINE L. HARRIES, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (GLASGOW).

*Health Visiting Staff:*

Nine Health Visitors are employed by the Council.

## County Borough of Ipswich.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
ELM STREET,  
IPSWICH.

14th June, 1946.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the report on the Medical Inspection of School Children during 1945.

Staffing difficulties are still with us as is demonstrated by some of the statistics in the report, showing that we have been unable to supervise the same number of children as previously.

I am grateful for all the assistance from all those interested, directly or indirectly, in helping to maintain a reasonably good standard of School Health Service.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J. W. HUNTER, M.D., Ch.B., B.Hy., D.P.H.,  
School Medical Officer.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES.

### I.—CO-ORDINATION.

There is complete co-ordination between the various branches of the school health services and the various branches of the health services of the borough.

The main and branch clinics provide both maternity and child services in addition to school medical requirements and medical, nursing and clerical staffs are common.

The records from the child welfare department, including dental records are passed on and included, as far as necessary, in the data comprised in the school medical schedules.

### II. SCHOOL HYGIENE.

The officers of the department make frequent inspections, and any recommendations are made through the School Medical Officer to the appropriate departments. The provision of arrangements for sanitation and hygiene has now reached a very high general standard owing to the fact that many of the school buildings are of recent construction. The other buildings have been modernised under the re-organisation scheme.

### III.—SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

#### (a) ROUTINE INSPECTIONS.

All parents are notified and requested to attend at the routine school medical inspections. Their presence is a tremendous asset in attempting to obtain as full advantage as possible of the medical survey.

During the year routine inspections fell in arrear due to shortage of staff, illness, and other wartime difficulties. It is intended to remedy this state of affairs at the earliest possible date.

During 1945, 2,129 children in Primary and Secondary schools maintained by the Authority were examined at the routine medical inspections. This figure represents 18.96% of the average number of children on the registers. It compares with 4,205 in 1944 and 2,891



in 1943. Details of these examinations in the various age groups are given below.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Total, 1944
Entrants—				
No. examined ...	522	462	984	1,636
No. of pupils with defects	59	53	112	294
Percentage ...	11.30	11.47	11.38	17.97
Intermediates—				
No. examined ...	117	99	216	1,482
No. of pupils with defects	14	10	24	306
Percentage ...	11.96	10.10	11.11	20.64
Leavers—				
No. examined ...	509	420	929	1,087
No. of pupils with defects	114	85	199	207
Percentage ...	22.39	20.24	21.42	19.04
Total—				
No. examined ...	1,148	981	2,129	4,205
No. of pupils with defects	187	148	335	807
Percentage ...	16.28	15.08	15.73	19.19

The 335 children with defects represent 354 defects. As in 1944, the "Eye Defects" Group shows a greater number than any other group of defects, i.e., 160. The total number of defects, excluding Dental defects and malnutrition, is made up as follows:—

	Eyes.		Ear, Nose & Throat.		Deformities.		Scabies.		Miscellaneous.	
	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.	B.	G.
Entrants—										
No. of defects ...	11	11	17	14	6	8	4	6	23	21
Percentage of total examined ...	2.10	2.38	3.25	3.03	1.15	1.73	.77	1.30	4.41	4.54
Intermediates—										
No. of defects ...	6	4	—	2	1	1	2	1	5	2
Percentage of total examined ...	5.13	4.04	—	2.02	.85	1.01	1.71	1.01	4.27	2.02
Leavers—										
No. of defects ...	77	51	13	3	15	16	5	3	10	16
Percentage of total examined ...	15.13	12.14	2.55	.71	2.94	3.80	.98	.71	1.96	3.80

In addition to the above, 79 boys at Ipswich School were examined with the following result.

Examined.	No. of defects found.	No. of "Following up" or Re-examinations.
79	9	40

### (b) CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS.

Every school is visited and the total number of examinations in 1945 was 35,349, as compared with 26,017 in 1944. The average number of visits per school was 4.73. Appropriate action is taken in all cases requiring advice or treatment, and such cases are followed up until the desired end is attained.

During 1945, 996 "1st notices," 415 "2nd notices" and one "24 hours' notice" were served on parents. In no case was it necessary to take legal proceedings, and no children were cleansed by the Authority. 65 children were excluded from school for verminous conditions, involving a loss of 420 school days.

The present arrangements include the ascertainment and treatment of both scabies and pediculosis. More adequate treatment of scabies is important in view of the increase in its incidence in the last decennium. Although there has been some attempt to control this infestation in recent years, particularly since the Scabies Order, 1941, it has become evident that present measures have failed to reach the reservoir of infestation in the community. This, in spite of the reduction of scabies from 628 to 440.

The ascertainment and treatment of family contacts must be energetically pursued using the powers to act from the new Acts and Orders.

An educational campaign to cover all aspects from the point of view of doctors, nurses, teachers, parents and school-children is at present being prosecuted. Media should also include talks, films and clinical demonstrations.

Treatment for scabies is at present given at the Public Health Department on four afternoons each week. As soon as sufficient staff is available it is hoped to provide treatment for all infested people in the town on each week day. Certain steps are now being taken to make this treatment available for working people at more suitable hours. Informed opinion does not consider disinfection of clothing necessary as a routine measure.

### (c) SCHOOL CLINICS.

School Clinics are held every morning in the Public Health Department, Elm Street, and at the Branch Clinic, Clapgate Lane. A Medical Officer and Nurse are in attendance every morning at each clinic. In addition a branch clinic is held at Whitton on three mornings each week, with a Health Visitor in attendance.

These clinics have cases referred by parents, teachers and other authorities. The children requiring treatment are referred either to their family doctor, special clinic, or to the Borough General Hospital, according to the needs of the appropriate case.

The following table illustrates the extent to which the school clinics have been used during the last ten years, and includes main and branch clinics.

Year.	Numbers of children attending at Clinic.	Total attendances at Clinic.	Exclusions granted.
1936	5,343	19,108	2,276
1937	7,176	28,245	2,257
1938	10,485	41,706	3,011
*1939	9,162	33,696	970
*1940	8,334	29,698	2,195
1941	8,603	24,829	1,424
1942	8,131	27,340	2,941
1943	8,359	25,599	2,336
1944	8,304	25,911	1,903
1945	8,259	25,484	2,233

\*The figures for these years include Ilford evacuees.

As in 1944, "Nose and Throat" conditions and "Impetigo" were responsible for the loss of most school time. There were 292 nose and throat cases, with an average of 6 days' exclusion, and 153 impetigo cases, with an average of 8 days' exclusion.

#### IV.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

##### (a) NUTRITION.

The classification of the nutrition of pupils at the Primary and Secondary Schools maintained by the Authority, inspected during the year, will be found in Table II. As compared with 1944 the percentage of children in the "A" Group has increased with a corresponding decrease in the "B" Group.

In addition to the above, 79 boys at Ipswich School were classified as follows:—

No. examined.	A. (Excellent)		B. (Normal)		C. (Slightly Sub-normal)		D. (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
79	14	17.72	54	68.36	11	13.92	—	—

## (b) MINOR AILMENTS AND DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

The undermentioned table gives the numbers of children found at routine and special inspections during the past two years:—

	1944	1945
Ringworm:—		
Scalp ... ..	5	—
Body ... ..	15	3
Scabies ... ..	628	440
Impetigo ... ..	275	250

## (c) VISUAL DEFECTS AND EXTERNAL EYE DISEASES.

The incidence of defects was as follows, the total number of defects showing a decrease on the previous year.

	1944	1945
Hypermetropia ... ..	140	84
Hypermetropic Astigmatism ... ..	135	95
Myopia ... ..	80	57
Myopic Astigmatism ... ..	37	29
Mixed Astigmatism ... ..	21	22
Squint ... ..	82	98
All others ... ..	28	9

Since the end of the year an Orthoptic Clinic has been opened in the department for the treatment of squint.

## (d) NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS.

512 cases have been noted during the year as abnormal and of that number, 170 children were reported to the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist as to the necessity for surgical intervention. This compares with 162 in 1944 and 176 in 1943.

Under the scheme arranged by the Education Authority, 95 children received surgical intervention. This number compares with 86 in 1944 and 83 in 1943. In addition, 125 children were referred to the specialist by private practitioners during 1945.

In addition, 225 children were marked for observation under this heading.

## (e) DENTAL DEFECTS.

The report of the Senior School Dental Surgeon is given under the section "Arrangements for Treatment." 218 children were directly referred to the dentist as the result of routine medical inspection.

## (f) ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

108 (28 new and 80 old) cases were found to require treatment during the year. Of these, 30 (5 new and 25 old) were postural and 78 (23 new and 55 old) other orthopaedic cases. All children requiring treatment are referred to Mr. Bell Jones, and since July, 1945, they have been seen by him at the Borough General Hospital. During the last six months of 1945, 18 children attended the Borough General Hospital for remedial exercises. This number has considerably increased since the end of the year, owing to the fact that all cases are now referred to the Borough General Hospital.

## (g) HEART DISEASE.

				New Cases		Old Cases	
				1945	1944	1945	1944
Organic	Congenital	...	...	3	9	20	4
		Acquired	Rheumatic	2	8	8	9
			Other Conditions	8	34	18	10
Functional	...	...	...	21	63	30	16

It will be noted that there was a decided drop in the number of new cases of Rheumatic Heart Disease (8 in 1944 as compared with 2 in 1945), also in other forms of Organic Disease (8 as against 34 in the previous year). Similarly there is a marked decrease in the number of cases of Functional Heart Disease, undoubtedly due to the disappearance of war conditions of 1944.

## (h) TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 27 children were referred to the Tuberculosis Officer for investigation, and of this number, 2 pulmonary and 2 non-pulmonary cases were discovered.

## V.—ARRANGEMENTS FOR TREATMENT.

The Local Authority undertakes at the School Treatment Clinics or by arrangement with other Authorities, treatment as under:—

- (a) Minor ailments at the Main and Branch Clinics.
- (b) Dental defects at the Dental Clinics.
- (c) Visual defects at the Eye Clinics.
- (d) Artificial Sunlight treatment at the Borough General Hospital.
- (e) Surgical treatment of Tonsils and Adenoids at the Borough General Hospital.

- (f) Orthopaedic defects at the Borough General Hospital.
- (g) X-Ray treatment of Ringworm at the Borough General Hospital.
- (h) Tuberculous or suspected Tuberculous children at the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital and South Ward at the Isolation Hospital.

(a) **MINOR AILMENTS TREATMENT CLINIC.**

The undermentioned Table gives the numbers of children treated and the diseases and defects dealt with.

					1944	1945
Number of children treated ... ..					4,522	4,367
Total visits paid ... ..					16,232	13,902
Disease or Defect.						
Ringworm—Skin	...	...	...	...	15	3
Scabies	...	...	...	...	625	435
Impetigo	...	...	...	...	262	247
Other Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	59	76
Minor Eye Defects	...	...	...	...	164	128
Minor Ear Defects	...	...	...	...	123	55
Nose and Throat	...	...	...	...	71	145
Minor Injuries	...	...	...	...	1,391	1,250
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	1,812	2,028
Total ... ..					4,522	4,367

(b) **DENTAL DEFECTS.**

The following is the report of the Senior School Dental Surgeon:—

Despite the fact that the early months of the year opened with this country still heavily engaged in war with the added terror in the form of V.1s and V.2s, nevertheless the activities of the Dental Department still carried on. In May came the advent of peace in Europe, and with peace, slowly but surely came a keener interest on the part of parents in the dental condition of the teeth of their children.

I am convinced that the year 1946, opening as it does with the dental staff back to pre-war strength, it will easily be able to cater for this added dental keenness and interest which will grow still more now the public minds are relieved of the strains of war with all its attendant anxieties.



The following Table gives the ages of the children inspected at Routine Inspections:

AGE.				1944	1945
5 years	...	...	...	933	589
6 "	..	...	...	935	587
7 "	...	...	...	856	666
8 "	...	...	...	822	677
9 "	...	...	...	834	655
10 "	...	...	...	822	695
11 "	...	...	...	677	507
12 "	...	...	...	688	577
13 "	...	...	...	752	570
14 "	and over	...	...	107	502
Total				7,426	6,035

During 1945, of the total number inspected, 2,825 were found to require treatment. 2,825 letters recommending treatment were sent to parents, of these, 1,832 consented to treatment, 722 refused treatment, leaving 271 who failed to return the letters.

Included above are 987 pupils inspected in the boys' and girls' departments of the Northgate Grammar School. Of this number, 268 or 27.15% were found to require dental treatment. Six had treatment carried out by their own private practitioners, leaving 262 who attended the Dental Clinic. Treatment actually carried out amounted to:—

538 Fillings.  
150 Extractions.  
163 Other operations.  
143 Regulation attendances.

#### SUMMARY OF WORK DONE DURING 1945.

Actual number of children treated	...	...	...	3,738
Number of fillings in deciduous teeth	...	...	...	1,315
" " " " permanent teeth	...	...	...	2,005
" " Root canal treatments	...	...	...	4
Total number of fillings	...	...	...	3,324
Number of deciduous teeth extracted	...	...	...	3,205
" " permanent teeth extracted	...	...	...	437
" " local anaesthetic cases	...	...	...	1,415
" " nitrous oxide and oxygen adminis-	...	...	...	705
trations	...	...	...	
" " sundry dressings in deciduous teeth	...	...	...	1,020
" " " " " permanent teeth	...	...	...	593
" " scalings	...	...	...	143
" " children for whom advice was sought	...	...	...	72
" " dentures fitted	...	...	...	11
" " artificial crowns fitted	...	...	...	0
" " regulation appliances fitted	...	...	...	55
" " visits made for regulation purposes	...	...	...	1312



Having resigned from the Corporation Public Health Dental Service on December 31st, 1945, may I take this opportunity of welcoming back from his services in the Army Dental Corps. my friend and old colleague, Capt. R. Cuthill who now succeeds me as Senior Dental Surgeon. I also extend a sincere welcome to Capt. F. E. Street, M.C., who has also joined the Dental Staff.

In conclusion I should like to thank all those members of the Medical and Public Health Dental Staff who, during my 18½ years of service with the Corporation, have extended to me in the course of duties every kind help and courtesy.

A. W. T. WARD,  
Senior Dental Surgeon.

(c) VISUAL DEFECTS.

Dealt with earlier in the report.

(d) ARTIFICIAL SUNLIGHT.

During the year the number of children of school age who received treatment at the Borough General Hospital was 70, the number of visits made being 858.

Treatment was given for the following defects:—

Debility	...	...	...	...	36
Catarrh, etc.	...	...	...	...	20
Bronchitis, Fibrosis of lung, etc.	...	...	...	...	11
Eczema	...	...	...	...	1
Alopecia	...	...	...	...	1
Psoriasis	...	...	...	...	1

(e) SURGICAL TREATMENT OF TONSILS AND ADENOIDS.

Dealt with earlier in the report.

(f) ORTHOPAEDIC DEFECTS.

Dealt with earlier in the report.

(g) X-RAY TREATMENT OF RINGWORM.

There were no cases of Ringworm of the scalp during the year.

(h) TUBERCULOSIS OR SUSPECTED TUBERCULOSIS.

Two boys and 3 girls were admitted to the East Suffolk and Ipswich Hospital for Surgical Tuberculosis and 2 girls were admitted to the South Ward at the Isolation Hospital, which is approved by the Ministry of Education as a school for crippled children. The average number of Ipswich children in attendance at the school during the year was 8. The number of individual children in attendance at any time during the year was 14.

## VI.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The notification of Infectious Diseases in the school population during the past two years has been as follows:—

DISCASE.	1944	1945
Scarlet Fever ... ..	153	80
Diphtheria ... ..	19	57
Diphtheria Carriers ... ..	5	36
Measles ... ..	21	208
Whooping Cough ... ..	121	40
Pneumonia ... ..	6	9

It will be noted that the numbers for Diphtheria and Measles have increased considerably, whereas those for Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough have decreased.

There were two deaths from Diphtheria, both unimmunised children.

Arrangements to supplement the basic immunity of all children immunised in infancy and pre-school years, by a stimulating "booster" on entry to school, were commenced in January, 1946.

It will also be noted that we were in the throes of the usual biennial Measles epidemic. So far it is not practicable to protect Measles contacts in the same manner as Diphtheria contacts, but this would prove a great boon, as Measles is undoubtedly the cause of many chronic respiratory and other complications in later life.

## VII.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The report of the Organiser of Physical Training is appended:—

PHYSICAL EDUCATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1945.

ORGANISING STAFF—

Mr. H. Stott, Organiser.

Miss C. R. L. Callander, Assistant Organiser.

Miss C. R. L. Callander was appointed to an organising post under the East Sussex Education Committee and left the Borough at the end of the summer term. She gave excellent service in the schools and there is evidence of deep regret that she has left. Miss R. B. Ayles, who has been in H.M. Forces, was expected to return to her duties with the Committee within 12 months and, in consequence, no new appointment was made.

The effect of frequent changes in the organising staff has much reduced the effectiveness of the services rendered to the schools. It is considered, however, that 1945 will be the last year in which the work will be interrupted to the same extent by such changes. The organisers have maintained regular visits to the majority of schools and responded to the requests made by the teachers as far as possible and, it is claimed, under the existing circumstances with reasonable results. There is no doubt, however, that the reduction in the organising strength has resulted in less help being given than was needed, particularly in the boy's schools. Although much good work has been done in the schools by the teachers, the results have barely balanced the retarding influences and there has not been the steady progress which could be reasonably expected under more normal conditions.

The shortages in equipment and teachers and the accumulated effects of the war period have been more evident during 1945 than in previous years. At the same time there has been a slow but steady return of teachers from H.M. Forces which has raised high hopes for a revival of many of the physical education activities which have lapsed during the past few years and also of training sessions which have proved so helpful to teachers in the past.

Although the terms of reference of the organising staff do not include "Youth Activities" in the Borough there has been an endeavour made to assist in this field of work.

H. STOTT.

## VIII. PROVISION OF MEALS.

### (a) MEALS.

Dinners are supplied at school canteens, free of cost, to children provided they are necessitous within the meaning of the Education Act. A charge to cover the cost of the food only is made in respect of other children having dinners at school. The average number of children taking meals during the year was:—

Paying	...	...	2,326
Free	...	...	790
<hr/>			
Total	...	...	3,116
<hr/>			

### (b) MILK.

An approved milk supply is available in every school in the Borough.

Samples are taken from time to time and submitted to laboratory investigation.

Milk is available twice daily to children in attendance at school.

The average number of bottles supplied each day was:—

Necessitous children	...	2,275
Children paying	...	10,589
		<hr/>
Total	...	12,864
		<hr/>

(c) ADDITIONAL NOURISHMENT.

In addition to the provision of dinners and milk, children, who are recommended by the School Medical Officer, are supplied with Cod Liver Oil & Malt, Maltoline or Adexolin at school.

## IX.—CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, SCHOOL WELFARE OFFICERS AND VOLUNTARY BODIES.

(a) PARENTS.

Parents are invited by printed notice to attend at the school when their children are to undergo Routine Medical Inspection. Many also accompany their children to the School Clinic.

The attendance and co-operation of the parents facilitates all branches of inspection and treatment.

(b) TEACHERS.

Without the active co-operation of teachers, the School Health Service would function imperfectly, and the thanks of the School Medical and Dental Staffs are due to all members of the teaching profession who have, during the past year, and in some cases for many years, done everything possible to assist the service.

Close co-operation exists between the various sections of the School Medical Service and Education Departments and valuable help has also been afforded by the Voluntary Association for Mental Welfare and the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

## X.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE AND EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

(a) BLIND.

The Education Committee are responsible for the maintenance of 5 children at Residential Special Schools for Blind and Partially Sighted children.

(b) DEAF.

Nine children are maintained at Residential Special Schools for Deaf and Partially Deaf children.

## (c) EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN.

Thirty children were examined during the year, and classified as shown below. 23 of these were new cases and 7 were re-examinations.

Recommended for admission to Britannia Road				
Special School	...	...	...	14
Admitted to Britannia Road Special School	...	...	...	10
Notified to Local Authority as being incapable of receiving education at school	...	...	...	5
Noted for observation	...	...	...	3
Classed as Dull and Backward	...	...	...	5
De-certified	...	...	...	1
Recommended for Special School for Physically Defective Children				
Defective Children	...	...	...	1
Normal intelligence	...	...	...	1

The Education Committee are responsible for the maintenance of 8 children at Residential Special Schools for Educationally Sub-normal children.

*Britannia Road Special School.*

13 boys and 4 girls left during the year. Of this number 11 are in work, 2 were notified as ineducable, 2 left the district and 1 is attending a private school. The remaining child, a boy, although not ineducable, is unable to obtain work.

*After Care.*

During the year 1945, after care was provided by the Ipswich Mental Welfare Association as follows:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.
Friendly supervision	...	13	8	21
Statutory supervision	...	7	3	10

## (d) EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

There are no children maintained at Residential Special Schools for Epileptic Children.

## (e) PHYSICALLY DEFECTIVE CHILDREN.

One child is maintained at a Residential Special School for Physically Defective Children.

## WHITTON OPEN AIR SCHOOL.

		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
On Register December, 1944	...	59	60	119
Admitted during the year	...	14	25	39
Left during the year	...	21	21	42
Remaining December, 1945	...	52	64	116

## CHILDREN WHO ENTERED THE SCHOOL DURING THE YEAR.

Debility	...	...	...	...	...	19
Valvular disease of the heart:—						
Acquired	...	...	...	...	...	1
Orthopaedic defects:—						
Acquired	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pulmonary disease (Non-tuberculous)	...	...	...	...	...	7
Tuberculous disease of joints	...	...	...	...	...	6
Chorea	...	...	...	...	...	2

## XI.—MISCELLANEOUS.

## (a) EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN.

Total number of medical examinations during the year was 289.

Number passed on first examination	...	217
Number passed on re-examination	...	42
Number re-examined	...	6
Number withdrawn on re-examination	...	1
Number refused	...	23

## (b) SPEECH THERAPY.

During 1945, Speech Centres were held at 19 schools. These were attended by 230 cases of varying defects, 140 of which I consider to be ready for discharge.

(Signed) SYLVIA MILLER,  
Speech Therapist.

## (c) PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND SCHOOL POPULATION.

	1943.	1944.	1945.
Number of Primary & Secondary Schools	32	32	41
Average number on School Registers ...	10,228	10,196	11,224
Average attendance of children at School	8,814	8,791	9,991

NOTE.—The increase in the number of schools is explained by the fact that the figures for 1943 and 1944 include four instances in which two school departments occupying one building were counted as one school. In addition, three new schools were opened during the year and the figures for 1945 include Northgate Grammar Schools, whereas those for 1943 and 1944 are in respect of Public Elementary Schools only.



TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF PUPILS ATTENDING  
MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

## A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

(1) No. of Inspections:—

Entrants	...	...	...	984
Second Age Group	...	...	...	216
Third Age Group	...	...	...	929

Total	...	2,129
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(2) No. of other Routine Inspections

...	—
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Grand Total	2,129
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## B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

No. of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections 12,696

TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF PUPILS  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE AGE  
GROUPS.

Number of Pupils Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
2,129	782	36.7	1064	50.0	281	13.2	2	.1

TABLE III.

Group I.—Treatment of Minor Ailments (excluding uncleanness).

Total number of defects treated or under treatment  
during the year under the Authority's  
Scheme

...	...	...	...	4,367
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Group II.—Treatment of Defective Vision and Squint.

*Under the  
Authority's Scheme.*

Errors of Refraction (including squint)	...	385
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Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	...	133
---	-----	-----

Total	...	518
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No. of pupils for whom spectacles were:—

	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>			
(a) Prescribed	...	...	...	265
(b) Obtained	...	...	...	227

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	<i>Under the Authority's Scheme.</i>			
Received Operative treatment	...	...	...	220
Received other forms of treatment	...	...	...	1
Total number treated	...	...	...	221

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dentist.				
(a) Routine age-groups:	...	...	...	6,055
(b) Specials	...	...	...	1,906
(c) Total (Routine and Specials)	...	...	...	7,941
(2) Number found to require treatment	...	...	...	4,731
(3) Number actually treated	...	...	...	3,738
(4) Attendances made by pupils for treatment	...	...	...	6,831
(5) Half-days devoted to:—				
Inspection	...	...	...	45
Treatment	...	...	...	715
	Total	...	...	760
(6) Fillings:—				
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	2,009
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	1,315
	Total	...	...	3,324
(7) Extractions:				
Permanent teeth	...	...	...	437
Temporary teeth	...	...	...	3,205
	Total	...	...	3,642

(8)	Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ...				705
(9)	Other Operation :—				
	Permanent teeth	...	...	...	593
	Temporary teeth	...	...	...	1,020
	Total	...	...	...	1,613

TABLE V.

## VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.

(i.)	Average number of visits made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons ...				4.73
(ii.)	Total number of examinations of pupils in the schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons ...				35,349
(iii.)	Number of <i>individual</i> pupils found unclean ...				996

TABLE VI.

## BLIND AND DEAF PUPILS.

	1 At a main- tained Primary or Secondary School.	2 At an Institu- tion other than a Special School.	3 At no School or Institution.
Blind Pupils. ...	—	—	—
Deaf Pupils. ...	2	1	1



